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About this Release

The Longitudinal Labour Force Microdata is available via the Remote Access Data Laboratory (RADL) and ABS Data Laboratory (ABSDL)

Apply online for access to these products at www.abs.gov.au/about/microdata.

These products provide data on labour force status, employment status, hours worked, underemployment status, industry and occupation or main/last job, income and earnings, unemployment status, duration of unemployment, not in the labour force (NILF) status, retirement status, as well as relevant standard demographic, family, educational, and other details and characteristics. A detailed list of data items is available on the Downloads tab.

The longitudinal microdata enables users to tabulate, manipulate and analyse data over time. Steps to confidentialise the dataset are taken to ensure the integrity of data and maintain confidentiality of respondents. This includes removing any information that might uniquely identify an individual, reducing the level of detail for some items and collapsing some categories.

Approved users can combine information about people's labour force status, demographic and socio-economic details with other household members to enable in-depth studies of the social and economic aspects of labour market participation over time. The LLFS data is provided as a 'flat' file, arranged in a hierarchy made up of the following 4 levels:

1. Month in survey
2. Household
3. Family
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Introduction

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INTRODUCTION

This product provides a range of information about the release of microdata from the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) for the period January 2008 to December 2010. Respondents in the LFS are selected for a period of 8 consecutive months, and their responses have been linked across time to provide detailed longitudinal microdata.

Microdata are the most detailed information available from a survey and are generally the responses to individual questions on the questionnaire, or data derived from two or more questions.

Periodically, some LFS respondents are also selected in the supplementary survey program. These surveys provide additional data items that are not collected in the main LFS, such as educational attainment and income. A selection of these data items from the supplementary surveys have also been appended to the longitudinal records. A detailed Data Item List is provided for all of the data items used in the CURF, as well as explanations of the File Structures used to link the data items together.

Further details are provided about the Survey Methodology used in the LFS and the supplementary survey program, and information on Using the CURF and the Conditions of Use are also provided.

The microdata and the degree of detail provided in the dataset are released with the approval of the Australian Statistician.

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Available Products

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AVAILABLE PRODUCTS

The Longitudinal Labour Force Survey dataset is available as a Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF) via the Remote Access Data Laboratory (RADL) and ABS Data Laboratory (ABSDL)

Further information about this service, and other information to assist users in understanding and accessing CURFs in general, is available from the CURF Microdata Entry Page on the ABS web site.

Before you apply for access, users should read and familiarise themselves with the information contained in this product and the User Manual: Responsible Use of ABS CURFs (cat. no. 1406.0.55.003).

To apply for access, press the green button below:

Apply for Microdata

Further Information

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FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information about the survey and the microdata products can be found in this product:

- A detailed list of data items in the LLFS CURF is available from the left hand menu under Data Item List
- The Data Item List is also available as an Excel spreadsheet or Plain text file on the Downloads tab
- The Quality Declaration, Abbreviations and Index relating to these products can be found in the Explanatory Notes tab
- Other related products and publications can be found on the Related Information tab.

Data available on request

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DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Data obtained in the survey but not contained on the CURF may be available from the ABS, on request, as statistics in tabulated form.

Subject to confidentiality and sampling variability constraints, special tabulations can be produced incorporating data items, populations and geographic areas selected to meet individual requirements. These are available on request, on a fee for service basis.

Contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or client.services@abs.gov.au for further information.

Survey Methodology

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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INTRODUCTION

The Longitudinal Labour Force Survey (LLFS) CURF is comprised of data collected from a number of different surveys in the Monthly Population Survey (MPS) program. Each survey has slightly differing methodology and practices, depending on the application and the populations targeted, but the core elements of each align with the methodology used in the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS), which forms the backbone of the MPS.

This section briefly outlines the methodology of the LFS and lightly touches on the supplementary surveys, but mainly focuses on concepts that are specific to the LLFS CURF as a whole.

More information regarding the survey methodology specific to each survey are provided below:

- Labour Force, Australia (LFS, cat. no. 6202.0)
- Education and Work, Australia (SEW, cat. no. 6227.0)
- Underemployed Workers, Australia (UEW, cat. no. 6265.0)
- Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (PNILF, cat. no. 6220.0)
- Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia (EEBTUM, cat. no. 6310.0)
- Forms of Employment, Australia (FOES, cat. no. 6359.0)
- Labour Mobility, Australia (LMS, cat. no. 6209.0)
- Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS, cat. no. 4100.0)

- Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia (RRI, cat. no. 6238.0)

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Concepts, sources and methods

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CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

The conceptual framework used in Australia's Labour Force Survey (LFS) aligns closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.

Descriptions of the underlying concepts and structure of Australia's labour force statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling the estimates, are presented in Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Scope

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SCOPE

The scope of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) includes all persons aged 15 years and over, except:

- members of the permanent defence forces;
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts;
- overseas residents in Australia; and
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

The Jervis Bay Territory, the Australian Antarctic Territory, and the Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands are also excluded, as is customary for ABS Household Surveys.

Supplementary surveys also have further exclusions, which are generally related to specifically targeting the populations of interest. For example, the Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia (cat. no. 6238.0) Survey further restricts the scope to people aged 45 years and over, as this is the relevant population that is targeted for a survey about retirement and retirement intentions.

Other typical exclusions in the supplementary surveys include :

- people living in very remote parts of Australia; and
- people living in non-private dwellings such as hotels, university residences, students at boarding schools, patients in hospitals, residents of homes (e.g. retirement homes, homes for people with disabilities), and inmates of prisons.

(Note: These people are **not** excluded from the main LFS).

In addition, supplementary surveys are only asked of seven-eighths of the LFS, with the exception of the Multipurpose Household Survey and its topics, which is only asked from a selected person from households in the outgoing rotation group (one-eighths of the LFS sample). Refer to the relevant supplementary survey publications for further information regarding exclusions.

No further exclusions have been applied to the Longitudinal Labour Force Survey (LLFS) CURF. Each respondent in the monthly LFS has been included in the LLFS CURF.

Related Information

Labour Force, Australia: Explanatory Notes - 8. Scope of Survey (cat. no. 6202.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 20. Labour Force Survey - 20.6 Scope (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 21. Labour Force Supplementary Surveys - 21.0.8 Scope (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Education and Work, Australia: Explanatory Notes - 5. Scope (cat. no. 6227.0)
Underemployed Workers, Australia: Explanatory Notes - 4. Scope (cat. no. 6265.0)
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia: Explanatory Notes - 4. Scope (cat. no. 6220.0)
Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia: Explanatory Notes - 6. Scope (cat. no. 6310.0)
Forms of Employment, Australia: Explanatory Notes - 4. Scope (cat. no. 6359.0)

Coverage

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COVERAGE

Coverage rules are applied in the LFS which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection. The coverage rules are necessarily a balance between theoretical and operational considerations. Nevertheless, the chance of a person being enumerated at two separate dwellings in the survey is considered to be negligible.

People who are away from their usual residence for six weeks or less at the time of interview are still included in the survey. The labour force survey is asked from Any Responsible Adult (ARA) on behalf of all members in the household aged over 15, including those who have been away for less than 6 weeks.

The coverage rules applied in the LFS also apply to respondents in the supplementary surveys.

Related Information

Labour Force, Australia: Explanatory Notes - 9. Coverage (cat. no. 6202.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 17. Overview of Survey Methods - 17.10 to 17.12 (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 20. Labour Force Survey - 20.7 (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Education and Work, Australia: Explanatory Notes - 9. Coverage (cat. no. 6227.0)
Underemployed Workers, Australia: Explanatory Notes - 7. Coverage (cat. no. 6265.0)
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia: Explanatory Notes - 7. Coverage (cat. no. 6220.0)
Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia: Explanatory Notes - 10. Coverage (cat. no. 6310.0)
Forms of Employment, Australia: Explanatory Notes - 8. Coverage (cat. no. 6359.0)
Labour Mobility, Australia: Explanatory Notes - 7. Coverage (cat no. 6209.0)
Multipurpose Household Survey, Expanded CURF, Australia, 2008-09: Chapter 2. Survey Methodology - Scope and Coverage (cat. no. 4100.0)
Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia: Explanatory Notes - 10. Coverage (cat. no. 6238.0)

Sample design

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SAMPLE DESIGN

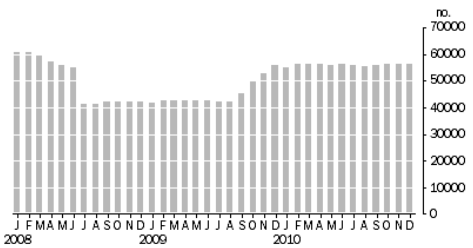
The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently approximately 29,000 houses, flats, etc.) and a list sample of non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers approximately 0.33% of the civilian population of Australia aged 15 years and over.

The current Labour Force Survey sample has been selected using information collected in the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. While the design has remained broadly the same since the introduction of the LFS, the review ensures that the survey continues to accurately reflect the geographic distribution of the Australian population, and remains efficient and cost-effective.

The majority of this sample was phased in over the period November 2007 to June 2008, with one-eighth of this portion of the sample being introduced every month. Such a pattern of implementation means that any changes to labour force estimates due to differences between the two samples, or any other influences, were spread over the eight months. The remainder of the sample (about 20% of the total), which covers less settled areas and non-private dwellings was rotated in full for New South Wales, Western Australia, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory in March 2008, and for Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania in April 2008.

As one of a range of ABS savings initiatives for the 2008-09 financial year, there was a 24% reduction in the LFS sample size for the period July 2008 to August 2009, relative to the June 2008 sample size. The sample reduction was reversed from September 2009 to December 2009, with December 2009 estimates being the first produced under the fully reinstated sample. This also affected the sample size of the supplementary surveys run over this period. Beware of interpreting results over this span, as the decreased sample size results in more variability in the estimates.

SAMPLE SIZE—Jan 2008 to Dec 2010



For further details, see Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design (cat. no. 6269.0).

Related Information

Labour Force, Australia: Explanatory Notes - 21. Labour Force Survey Sample (cat. no. 6202.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 17. Overview of Survey Methods - 17.24 Sample Design and Sampling Techniques (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 20. Labour Force Survey - 20.13 Sample Design (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design (cat. no. 6269.0)

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DATA COLLECTION

Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing. Information is generally collected from one representative for the household on behalf of all people in the household, known as the Any Responsible Adult (ARA), or proxy, method of interviewing.

Households selected for the Labour Force Survey are interviewed each month for eight months, with one-eighth of the sample being replaced each month. The first interview is conducted face-to-face. Subsequent interviews are conducted by telephone (if acceptable to the respondent). In situations where there are significant cultural or language barriers, a short version of the labour force questionnaire is used to collect key labour force characteristics.

The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Sunday between the 5th and 11th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week). Each year, to deal with operational difficulties involved with collecting and processing the Labour Force Survey around the Christmas and New Year holiday period, interviews for December start four weeks after November interviews start, and January interviews start five weeks after December interviews start. As a result, January interviewing may commence as early as the 7th or as late as the 13th, depending on the year. Occasionally, circumstances that present significant operational difficulties for survey collection can result in a change to the normal pattern for the start of interviewing.

The supplementary surveys included are generally collected annually in specific months of the year. These can be either face-to-face or telephone interviews, depending on the respondent's preference and whether the supplementary survey was held during a respondent's first month of selection (which is usually face-to-face). They are generally collected from seven-eighths of the LFS sample - excluding the group that has been in the survey for the full 8 months, but further exclusions can also apply depending on the survey (see Scope).

The Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS) is a special supplementary survey that is collected every month across a financial year period. The data is collected from a selected person per household in the out-going group of the LFS (the group that has been in the survey for the full 8 months). The responses from each month are then collated into a pooled sample for the financial year. Unlike the LFS and other supplementary surveys, information collected in the MPHS, is obtained directly from the respondent selected for a personal interview, not via an ARA proxy.

Related Information

Labour Force, Australia: Explanatory Notes - 3. Labour Force Survey (cat. no. 6202.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 17. Overview of Survey Methods - 17.9 Collection Methodology (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 20. Labour Force Survey - 20.8 Survey Methodology (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Education and Work, Australia: Explanatory Notes - 10. Data Collection (cat. no. 6227.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 21. Labour Force Supplementary Surveys - 21.0.10 Collection Methodology (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Multipurpose Household Survey, Expanded CURF, Australia, 2008-09: Chapter 2. Survey Methodology - Data Collection Methodology (cat. no. 4100.0)
Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia: Explanatory Notes - 5. Collection Methodology (cat. no. 6238.0)

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Population benchmarks

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POPULATION BENCHMARKS

The Labour Force Survey estimates are calculated in such a way as to add up to the estimate of the civilian population aged 15 years and over (population benchmarks). These are based on the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) series published in Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

For this release of the Longitudinal Labour Force Survey (LLFS) CURF, the population benchmarks are based on the March 2012 edition of ERP. In this edition, the data up to and including December 2010 is based on 'final' estimations of Net Overseas Migration (NOM), Net Interstate Migration (NIM) and natural increase (difference between the number of births and the number of deaths). These estimates of quarterly population growth have been applied to the current 2006 Census population base in order to produce monthly population benchmarks for the period January 2008 to December 2010 for sex by age by state/territory by area of usual residence (see **Population count** [POPCNTC]).

The LLFS CURF benchmarks used in this release match the benchmarks published in the November 2012 release of the main Labour Force, Australia publications (cat. no. 6202.0, cat. no. 6291.0.55.001 and cat. no. 6291.0.55.003), so the cross-sectional ('point-in-time') estimates tabulated from the CURF will closely match the published original estimates.

Tabulations based on data items from the supplementary surveys will not match the officially published estimates in those related publications, as these are be

based on different benchmarks, estimation methods, and population exclusions.

Every five years, the ERP series are revised to incorporate additional information available from the latest Census of Population and Housing (Census). Information from the 2011 Census has yet to be incorporated into the ERP series - these revisions are due for release on 20 June 2013. Following the release 2011 Census based ERP, the Labour Force benchmarks will also be revised to match the new series and are likely to be applied in early 2014 to the main Labour Force, Australia publications. When this happens, the population benchmarks used in this release of the LLFS CURF will not align with the most current ERP therefore the LLFS CURF may be subject to revisions in a future release of the CURF.

Related Information

Labour Force, Australia: Explanatory Notes - 10. Population Benchmarks (cat. no. 6202.0)
Labour Force, Australia, Nov 2012: Rebenchmarking of Labour Force Series (cat. no. 6202.0)
Labour Force, Australia, Oct 2010: Changes this month (cat. no. 6202.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 18. Methods Used in ABS Household Surveys - 18.43 Benchmarks (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 20. Labour Force Survey - 20.20 (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

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Estimation method

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ESTIMATION METHOD

The estimation method used in the Labour Force Survey is Composite Estimation, which was introduced in May 2007. Composite Estimation combines data collected in the previous six months with the current month's data to produce the current month's estimates, thereby exploiting the high correlation between overlapping samples across months in the Labour Force Survey. The Composite Estimator combines the previous and current month's data by applying different factors according to length of time in the survey. After these factors are applied, the seven months of data are weighted to align with current month population benchmarks (see Population benchmarks)

For more details, see the Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007 (cat. no. 6292.0).

The **Weight for the current month** [WEIGHT] variables in this release of the Longitudinal Labour Force Survey (LLFS) CURF are the same as the weights used to produce the estimates in the November 2012 editions of the main Labour Force, Australia publications (cat. no. 6202.0, 6291.0.55.001 and 6291.0.55.003). These weights are generated using composite estimation, and cross-sectional (point-in-time) estimates produced from the CURF will closely match the published original estimates.

However, the weights have no relationship to the estimates published in the supplementary survey publications, as these are calculated using different benchmarks and estimation methods. Weights from the supplementary surveys are not provided in the CURF. When calculating estimates based on supplementary survey data items in this CURF, they may not match official estimates produced in the publications corresponding to those supplementary surveys.

Related Information

Labour Force, Australia: Explanatory Notes - 15. Estimation Method (cat. no. 6202.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 18. Methods Used in ABS Household Surveys - 18.42 Estimation Methods (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 20. Labour Force Survey - 20.19 Estimation (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007 (cat. no. 6292.0)

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RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error.

Sampling error occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all dwellings in the survey is given by the standard error. There are about two chances in three (67%) that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey, and about nineteen chances in twenty (95%) that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

Standard errors for cross-sectional (point-in-time) estimates from the CURF may be calculated by using the spreadsheet contained in Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001). which is based on the standard error models detailed in Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, 2005 (cat. no. 6298.0). The models do not provide standard errors for estimates resulting from longitudinal analysis, but the cross-sectional standard errors may be used as an approximate indication.

Furthermore, these models don't account for the smaller sample and population exclusions of the data items collected in the supplementary surveys. The standard errors published in the supplementary publications can be used as a guide to the reliability of estimates derived from those items, refer to Survey Methodology for links to the supplementary survey publications.

Non-sampling error arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. Non-sampling error also arises because information cannot be obtained from all persons selected in the survey. The Labour Force Survey receives a high level of co-operation from individuals in selected dwellings, with the average response rate over the last year being 96%. Similar levels of co-operation are also observed in the supplementary surveys.

Related Information

Labour Force, Australia: Explanatory Notes - 25. Reliability of Estimates (cat. no. 6202.0)
Labour Force, Australia: Standard Errors (cat. no. 6202.0)
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly: Standard Errors (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 20. Labour Force Survey - 20.34 Reliability of the Estimates (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, 2005 (cat. no. 6298.0)
Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001)

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INTRODUCTION

This section outlines the structure of the Longitudinal Labour Force Survey (LLFS) CURF, providing details of the hierarchical levels used and the longitudinal and cross-sectional structure.

This section contains the following subsection :

Level structure
Data availability by level
Longitudinal structure
Cross-sectional structure and supplementary data
Weighting

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Level structure

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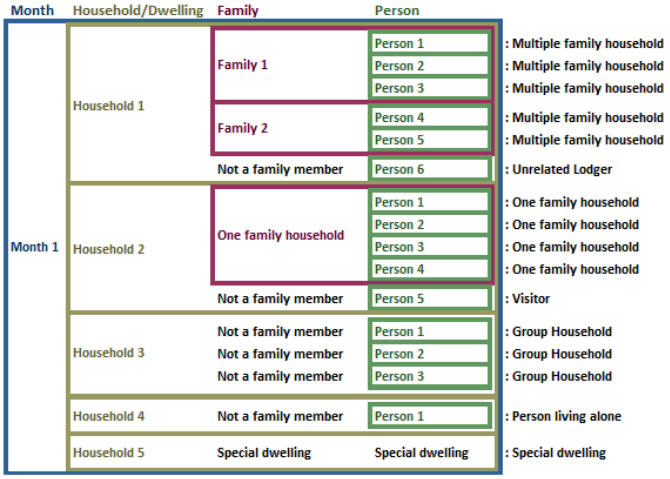
LEVEL STRUCTURE

The Longitudinal Labour Force Survey (LLFS) CURF is provided as a single flat file, which is structured into 3 levels:

- **Household/Dwelling**,
- **Family,** and
- **Person**.

Furthermore, since the LLFS spans multiple time periods, the **Survey month** also acts like an additional level.

Structurally, the three levels are in a hierarchical relationship, although some people are not members of family groups, and are therefore one level below household (e.g. group households, unrelated individuals living in family households - see **Relationship in Household** [RELHHCE]). Each person is either a member of a family or a member of a household, and families are groups within households.



A household may have one family, more than one family, or no families with only unrelated individuals living together or people living alone. Families always have more than one person - people who live alone are not members of a family group. There are 'dummy' or 'Not applicable' data item categories for those instances where someone does not contribute to the family level (typically, a '99' code is used).

For more information on families and how ABS defines family and household characteristics, refer to the publication Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005 (cat. no. 1286.0).

People in special dwellings (see **Residence status** [URSTATC]) are treated as lone individuals with no family characteristics. The records of people in special dwellings are structured in a single level, with each person assigned to a different household, regardless of whether they were interviewed in the same special dwelling. This is because;

- Any relationships that exist between people in a special dwelling are not recorded in the LFS, so no additional information can be gained from grouping people who were interviewed in the same special dwelling.
- Special dwellings are assembled as cross-sectional ('point-in-time') measurements and are not linked longitudinally. This is because there can be no certainty in making links to records across time, as the people interviewed in hotels, prisons, boarding schools, etc. are subject to change.

Refer to Identifiers to learn more about how the different levels are identified in the LLFS CURF.

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DATA AVAILABILITY BY LEVEL

The Level structure of the Longitudinal Labour Force Survey (LLFS) CURF is provided to allow for some analysis across the levels, although most analysis will relate to the **Person** level, to which most of the data items relate. The **Household/Dwelling** and **Family** levels are mainly provided to outline family and household relationships between the people selected in private dwellings.

Household/Dwelling Level

Record Count: 151,499 Private Households (+ 62,904 Special Dwelling records)

Households may comprise:

- one lone person
- one family
- one family and related individual(s)
- one family and unrelated individual(s)
- multiple families with or without related individual(s)
- multiple families with or without unrelated individual(s)
- unrelated individuals (Group households)
- Individuals from special dwellings

Data items include:

- **First month of selection in survey** [ABSFMTH]
- **State or territory of selection and interview** [STATSLCE]
- **Family composition of household** [FAMCHHCE]
- **Number of people in household (including visitors)** [HHNUMWVC]
- **Number of usual residents in household (excludes visitors)** [HHNUMURC]

Family

Record Count: 113,026 Families

Families are generally defined by the presence of couple and/or or parent-child relationships, and may comprise:

- couple families with and without children/dependants
- one parent families with and without children/dependants
- other families (e.g. siblings living together)

Data items include:

- **Family Composition** [FAMCOMCE]
- **Number of family members in family** [FAMNUMC]

Person

Record Count: 400,387 People

This level contains all of the standard demographic characteristics of each person, such as:

- **Sex** [SEX]
- **Age** [AGECE]
- **Social marital status** [SOCMARCE]
- **Country of birth** [COBCE]
- **Year of arrival** [YOACE]
- **State or territory of usual residence** [STATURCE]

The majority of data items and topics relate to the Person level, which include:

- Education
- Employment
- Hours Worked
- Underemployment
- Duration of Employment
- Industry and Occupation
- Income and Earnings
- Unemployment
- Duration of Unemployment
- Not in the Labour Force
- Retirement

More detailed information on data items is available from the Data Item List.

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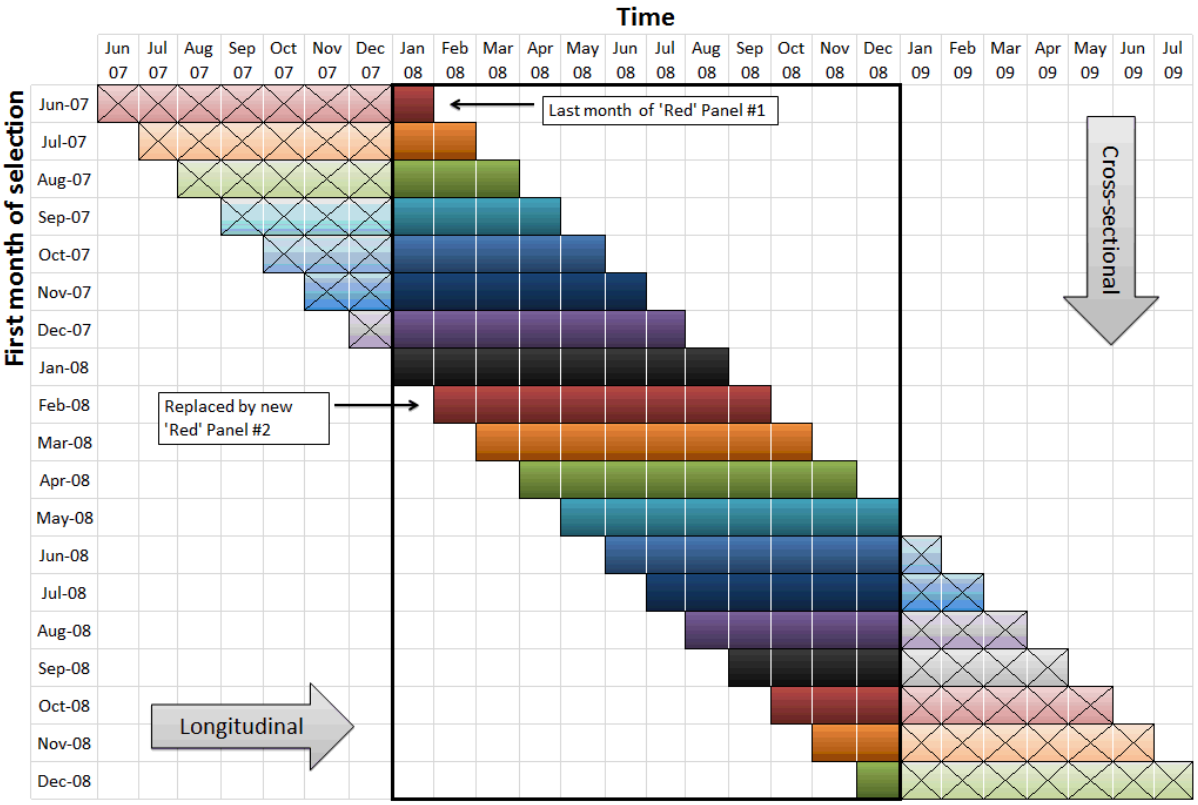
LONGITUDINAL STRUCTURE

Households selected for the Labour Force Survey (LFS) are interviewed each month for eight months, with one-eighth of the sample being replaced each month. This rotating structure allows for the creation of longitudinal linkages into 8 month panels, where the responses from households across an 8 month period can be linked together. Panels that reach the end of their 8 month period are replaced with new panels who generally have similar characteristics.

The diagram below conceptually represents the longitudinal structure for a shortened illustrative period of January 2008 to December 2008. For each month, a complete cross-section of data is provided with all 8 rotation groups included (i.e. columns with squares of all 8 colours).



Starting in January, there is a 'red' panel that is answering the Labour Force Survey for the last time after starting in June 2007. The previous 7 monthly responses are not included, as they lie outside of the selected period.

In February, this group is dropped from the LFS and replaced by a new 'red' group, which answers the LFS for the period February to September 2008. In this case, the full 8 month longitudinal panel is included and linked via common and unique identifiers for each person across the months.

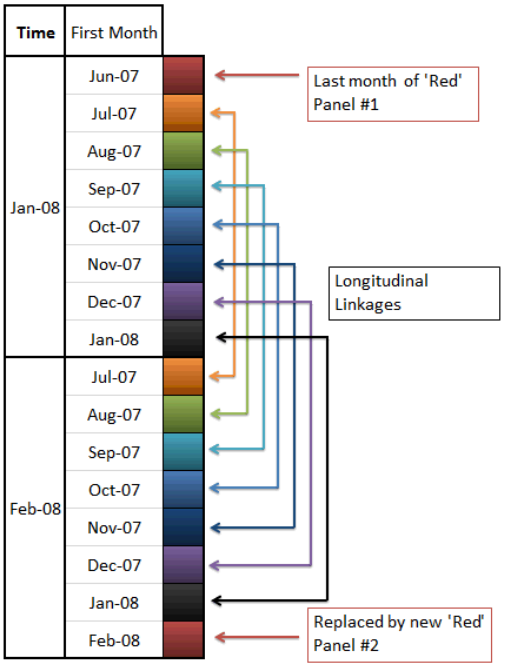
In October, this group is again replaced by a new group whose panel spans October 2008 to May 2009. In this illustrative example where the CURF was only for January 2008 to December 2008, the data from January to May 2009 would not be included as they fall outside of the selected period, however in the actual CURF they are included.

It's important to note that not all respondents will be available across the full 8 months. People who move to a new dwelling, are away from their usual dwelling for more than 6 weeks, or become out of scope (such as joining the permanent Australian defence force) do not provide responses for the whole selected 8 month period (see **Number of months captured in survey** [ABSNMTH]). Furthermore, records obtained from special dwellings (see **Residence Status** [URSTATC]) are not linked longitudinally, as they are obtained from dwellings such as hotels, hospitals and prisons, which may or may not be occupied by different people from month-to-month.

When analysing data longitudinally, people with incomplete records and those from special dwellings are not included, and these people are more likely to be not in the labour force or unemployed. People who provide responses for the full 8 month period are more likely to be stably employed, so longitudinal analysis is likely to have a significant bias towards employment, so take care when interpreting results. For more information, refer to **Population count** [POPCNTC].

It is expected that future releases of the LLFS CURF will extend both forwards into 2011 and backwards into 2007. This will mean that the partially complete panels in this release that extend beyond December 2010 and before January 2008 will be included in future releases of the LLFS CURF.

Note: While the above diagram conceptually illustrates the longitudinal structure, the data in the LLFS CURF is actually presented as a 'long' vertical file, as below, rather than a 'wide' horizontal file, as above. To convert the LLFS CURF into the 'wide' horizontal format, refer to Longitudinal analysis.



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Cross-sectional structure and supplementary data

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CROSS-SECTIONAL STRUCTURE AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The Longitudinal Labour Force Survey (LLFS) CURF is designed to be used both longitudinally and cross-sectionally. Every monthly cross-section is made up of responses from each of the 8 overlapping longitudinal panels, and is exactly equivalent to all of the responses of the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Cross-sectional estimates from the LLFS CURF (using the variable **Weight for the current month** [WEIGHT]) will closely match the equivalent original estimates published in the main Labour Force, Australia publications (cat. no. 6202.0, 6291.0.55.001 and 6291.0.55.003), as published in November 2012.

Alongside the cross-sectional data, additional data items have been appended from the labour force supplementary survey program. These surveys are run concurrently with the LFS using the same sample of people. They provide additional cross-sectional data for the months they are collected, but since they are run less frequently (usually annually) on entirely different samples, they provide no further longitudinal information.

Data from the following supplementary surveys have been appended to the LLFS CURF

- Education and Work, Australia (SEW, cat. no. 6227.0)
  Every May from seven-eighths of the LFS sample aged 15 to 64 years in 2008 and 15 to 74 years in 2009 and 2010.
- Underemployed Workers, Australia (UEW, cat. no. 6265.0)
  Every September from underemployed workers in seven-eighths of the LFS sample
- Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (PNILF, cat. no. 6220.0),
  Every September from those who are not in the labour force in seven-eighths of the LFS sample.
- Labour Mobility, Australia (LMS, cat. no. 6209.0)
  February every 2 years from seven-eighths of the LFS sample
- Forms of Employment, Australia (FOES, cat. no. 6359.0)
  Every November from the people employed in seven-eighths of the LFS sample
- Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia (EEBTUM, cat. no. 6310.0)
  Every August from the employees in seven-eighths of the LFS sample
- Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS, cat. no. 4100.0)
  Every month from one selected person per household in one-eighth of the LFS sample (the one-eighth of the LFS sample that has been in the survey for the full 8 months) across a financial year period.
- Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia (RRI, cat. no. 6238.0)
  Every 2 years in the MPHS

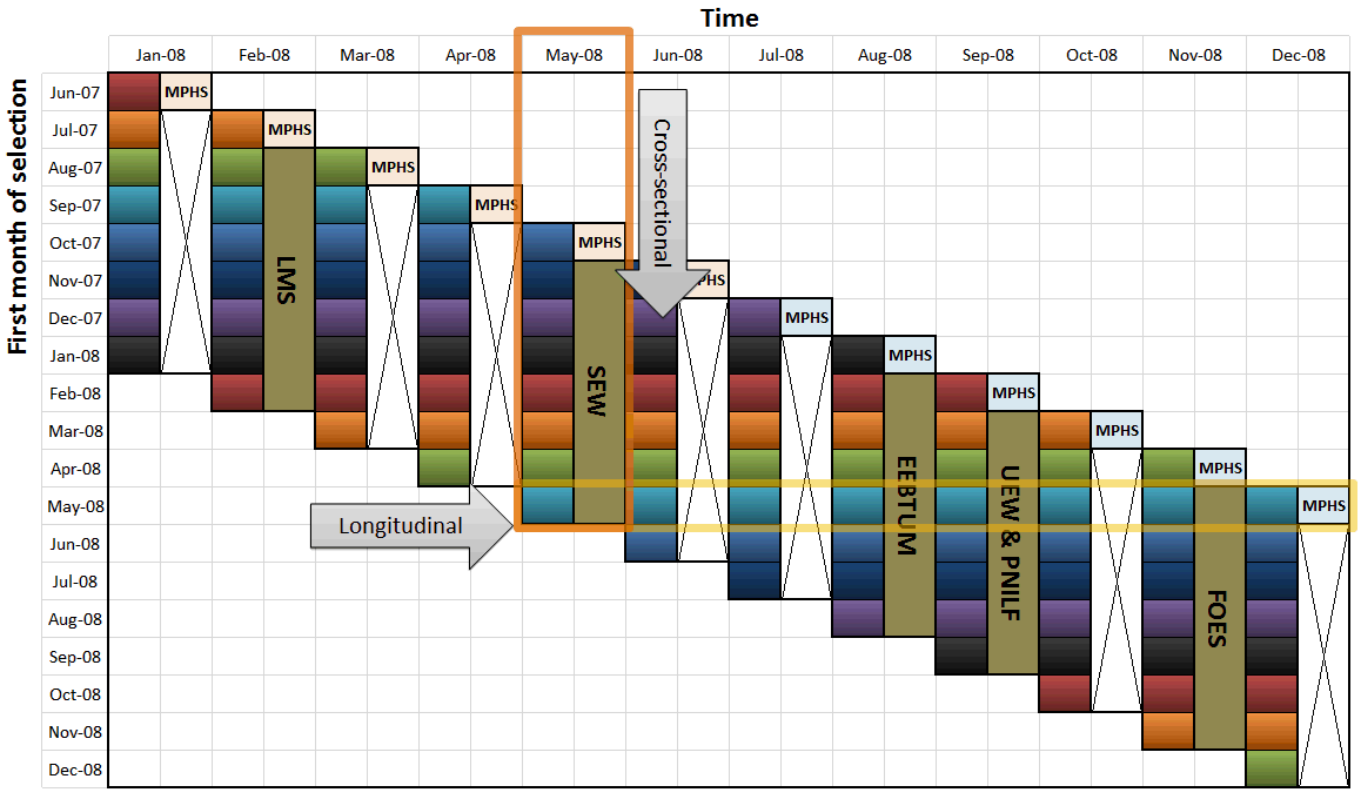
For example, the month of May 2008 highlighted below has a cross-section of Education data items from the Survey of Education and Work. This cross-section of data relates to May 2008 only, but it can be assumed that most people in panels that extend into months before and after May 2008 probably have the same education characteristics as those reported in May 2008.

Considering the highlighted panel starting in May 2008, it is possible that people (who are employees) in this group provided:

- **Level of highest non-school qualification** [LVHNSQCE] in the May SEW (for those aged 15 to 64)

- **Weekly earnings in main job** [WINCMJCE], in the August EEBTUM
- **Employment type** ('Employees with/without paid leave entitlements') [EMPTYPCE] in the November FOES; and
- **Age intends to retire** [RETAGEC] in the RRI topic of the MPHS in December (for those aged 45 years and over).

As shown below, not all panels intersect with the same supplementary surveys, so some these additional data items are not obtained for all respondents in the LFS.



While it is possible assume that the data provided in a particular supplementary survey can be applied across all months of an intersecting longitudinal LFS panel, care should be taken to consider other related data items to see if anything has changed that could alter that assumption. For example:

- If someone reported in May that their **Level of highest non-school qualification** is 'no non-school qualification,' but they also reported that they were enrolled (see **Educational enrolment** [EDUENROC]) in University (see **Type of educational institution** [EDINSTCE]) then it is possible that they completed a new non-school qualification (i.e. 'Bachelor degree') in June the following month if they graduated mid-year. If most of the panel relates to months following June, then the response of 'no non-school qualification' in May is not representative of the respondent for that 8 month period.

- If someone provides **Weekly earnings in main job** in August, and then becomes unemployed (see **Labour force status** [LFSTATCE]) in September, and then becomes employed again in October and November, then the **Employment type** provided in November is unlikely to relate to the same job as reported in August.

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WEIGHTING

In order to calculate estimates relating to the Australian population, rather than the numbers of people in the sample, weights need to be used for each person to account for their chance of selection in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) sample. In other words, if someone has a 1 in 100 chance of selection, then their responses are taken as representative of the 99 other people who were not selected, so we multiply this person's data by 100 to account for the unsampled data. This multiplier is known as the weight.

Households selected in different states and territories have different chances of selection to account for the differing population sizes and dispersion (for more information refer to Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design, Nov 2007, cat. no. 6269.0). The people interviewed in these households also have different sex and age characteristics, and the sample may not capture an exact representation of people in Australia (too many or too few 15 year old males, for example). By applying appropriately sized weights for each respondent, estimates can be calculated so as to account for the bias in the different response rates across population groups, as well as the household's chance of selection.

The **Weight for the current month** [WEIGHT] variable in this release of the Longitudinal Labour Force Survey (LLFS) CURF are the same as the weights used to produce the estimates in the November 2012 editions of the main Labour Force, Australia publications (cat. no. 6202.0, 6291.0.55.001 and 6291.0.55.003). These weights relate to the **Person** level (weights are not provided for the Family or Houeshold/Dwelling levels as most data items relate to the Person level). They are generated using composite estimation, and cross-sectional (point-in-time) estimates produced from the CURF will closely match the published original estimates (for more information, refer to Estimation method).

However, the weights have no relationship to the estimates published in the supplementary survey publications, as these are calculated using different

benchmarks, estimation methods, and population exclusions. Weights from the supplementary surveys are not provided in the CURF. When calculating estimates based on supplementary survey data items in this CURF, they may not match official estimates produced in the publications corresponding to those supplementary surveys.

For a respondent who is in the labour force survey for the full 8 months cycle, they will have a corresponding weight for each month. These weights are then useful for calculating cross-sectional estimates, as they correspond to each 'point in time.'

For longitudinal analysis, there are a few different ways of calculating estimates based on the weights provided. These include:

- Using a single representative weight for each person from the available weights provided. This could be the weight from the first, last, or middle month of a given span of analysis.
- Using an average of all the monthly weights provided for each person.
- Producing customised weights based on the original population counts provided (see **Population count** [POPCNTC]).

When analysing data longitudinally, people with incomplete records (see **Number of months captured in survey** [ABSNMTH]) and those from special dwellings (see **Residence Status** [URSTATC]) are not included, and these people are more likely to be not in the labour force or unemployed. People who provide responses for the full 8 month period are more likely to be stably employed, so longitudinal analysis is likely to have a significant bias towards employment, so take care when interpreting results. For more information, refer to **Population count** [POPCNTC].

Related Information

Labour Force, Australia: Explanatory Notes - Population Benchmarks and Estimation Method (cat. no. 6202.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 17. Overview of Survey Methods - 17.57, 17.64 to 17.66 (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 18. Methods Used in ABS Household Surveys - 18.42 to 18.43 (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 20. Labour Force Survey - 20.19 Estimation (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Civilian Population (cat. no. 6103.0)
Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007 (cat. no. 6292.0)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

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Using the CURF

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INTRODUCTION

This section provides details on the CURF file names, the identifiers used in the CURF, and the associated information files provided.

This section contains the following subsection :

About the CURF
Identifiers
Longitudinal analysis
CURF File Names
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About the CURF

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ABOUT THE CURF

The data included in the LLFS 2008-10 CURF are released under the provisions of the **Census and Statistics Act 1905**. This legislation allows the Australian Statistician to release unit record data, or microdata, provided this is done “in a manner that is not likely to enable the identification of a particular person or organisation to which it relates.”

The ABS ensures the confidentiality of the data by:

- removing name, address and any other information that might uniquely identify any individual
- changing a small number of values - particularly unusual values
- controlling the detail available for all records on the CURF
- excluding some data items that were collected
- controlling the modes of access to restrict access to more detailed data
- placing restrictions on how the data are used, supported by both information in the User Manual: Responsible Use of ABS CURFs (cat. no. 1406.0.55.003), the undertaking signed by the head of each organisation and the terms and conditions signed by each user.

As a result, data on the CURF may not exactly match other previously published estimates. Any changes to the distribution of values are not significant and the statistical validity of aggregate data is not affected.

Identifiers

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IDENTIFIERS

The Longitudinal Labour Force Survey (LLFS) CURF is provided as a single flat file, which is hierarchically structured into 3 levels: **Household/Dwelling**, **Family** and **Person**. Furthermore, since the LLFS spans multiple time periods, the **Survey month** also acts like an additional level in the hierarchy. There are 5 identifiers that relate to these levels:

- **Survey month ID** [ABSMID]
- **Household ID** [ABSHID]
- **Family ID** [ABSFID]
- **Person ID** [ABSPID]
- **Record ID** [ABSRID]

Every **Survey Month** has a 4 digit character, [ABSMID], which represents the year and month.

Each **Household/Dwelling** has a unique thirteen character identifier, [ABSHID]. This identifier is consistent across all months of selection in the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

On the **Family** level, each family within the household is numbered sequentially, [ABSFID], in each individual **Survey month**. This is to account for changes in family structure in households across the months of selection. The combination of month, household and family identifier uniquely identifies the family.

A **Person** identifier, [ABSPID], is assigned to each person sequentially within a household across all months of selection. On the person level, the combination of household and person identifier uniquely identifies the person. Alternatively, the **Record ID** [ABSRID], a unique 15 character identifier, can be used to uniquely identify a person across all months of the CURF. Most data items in the LLFS CURF relate to the person level.

People in special dwellings (see **Residence Status** [URSTATC]) are treated as lone individuals with no family characteristics. Each person in a special dwelling is assigned their own unique **Household ID** [ABSHID]. The ID is assigned to the person rather than the dwelling. This is because;

- Any relationships that exist between people in a special dwelling are not recorded in the LFS, so no additional information can be gained from grouping people who were interviewed in the same special dwelling.
- Special dwellings are assembled as cross-sectional ('point-in-time') measurements and are not linked longitudinally. This is because there can be no certainty in making links to records across time, as the people interviewed in hotels, prisons, boarding schools, etc. are subject to change.

[ABSHID] is sufficient to identify a person in a special dwelling, but [ABSRID] may also be used for consistency.

In summary, to specify particular levels, the following identifiers must be used:

1. **Survey Month =** [ABSMID]
2. **Household/Dwelling** = [ABSHID]
3. **Family** = [ABSMID], [ABSHID] **and** [ABSFID] (Note: must use all 3 as family identification is time dependent)
4. **Person** = **Either** [ABSRID] **or both** [ABSHID] **and** [ABSPID]

Since the LLFS CURF is provided as a single flat file, there is no need to copy identifiers across different datasets - everything is provided in the one file. The identifiers are provided to allow analysis across the levels, although most analysis will relate to the person level, to which most of the data items relate. The Household and Family levels are mainly provided to outline family and household relationships between the people selected in private dwellings.

ABSMID	ABSHID	ABSFID	ABSPID	ABSRID	
Jan-08	LLFS070700001	Family 1	Person 1	LLFS07070000101	: Multiple family household
			Person 2	LLFS07070000102	: Multiple family household
			Person 3	LLFS07070000103	: Multiple family household
		Family 2	Person 4	LLFS07070000104	: Multiple family household
			Person 5	LLFS07070000105	: Multiple family household
		Not a family member	Person 6	LLFS07070000106	: Unrelated Lodger
	LLFS070700002	One family household	Person 1	LLFS07070000201	: One family household
			Person 2	LLFS07070000202	: One family household
			Person 3	LLFS07070000203	: One family household
			Person 4	LLFS07070000204	: One family household
		Not a family member	Person 5	LLFS07070000205	: Visitor
	LLFS070700003	Not a family member	Person 1	LLFS07070000301	: Group Household
		Not a family member	Person 2	LLFS07070000302	: Group Household
		Not a family member	Person 3	LLFS07070000303	: Group Household
	LLFS070700004	Not a family member	Person 1	LLFS07070000401	: Person living alone
	LLFS080100001	Special dwelling	Special dwelling	LLFS08010000101	: Special dwelling
Feb-08	LLFS070700001	Family 1	Person 1	LLFS07070000101	
			Person 2	LLFS07070000102	
			Person 3	LLFS07070000103	
		Family 2	Person 4	LLFS07070000104	
			Person 5	LLFS07070000105	
			Person 7	LLFS07070000107	: new member of family 2 (daughter turns 15)
		Not a family member	Person 6	LLFS07070000106	
	LLFS070700002	Family 1	Person 1	LLFS07070000201	
			Person 2	LLFS07070000202	
			Person 4	LLFS07070000204	
		Family 2	Person 3	LLFS07070000203	: Person 3 couples with a new Person (# 6)
			Person 6	LLFS07070000206	and forms a new family
	LLFS070700003	Not a family member	Person 1	LLFS07070000301	: Visitor Leaves
		Not a family member	Person 3	LLFS07070000303	: Person 2 leaves
	LLFS070700004	Not a family member	Person 1	LLFS07070000401	
	LLFS080200001	Special dwelling	Special dwelling	LLFS08020000101	: New household ID

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LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS

As mentioned in Longitudinal structure, the Longitudinal Labour Force Survey (LLFS) CURF is presented as a 'long' vertical file, rather than a 'wide' horizontal file.

For longitudinal analysis, the structure can be converted to the 'wide' horizontal format for a selected data item using the following SAS codes.

For multiple data items, run the code for each data item and merge the output datasets by **Record ID** [ABSRID].

For monthly data items

```
data saved.input (keep= ABSRID ABSHID ABSFID ABSPID ABSMID ABSFMTH M0801-M1012);
set LLFS10E.LLFS10E;

/*Replace LFSTATCE with the desired data item here*/
dataitem=LFSTATCE;

if dataitem=0 then dataitem=999999;

if ABSMID=801 then M0801=dataitem;
if ABSMID=802 then M0802=dataitem;
if ABSMID=803 then M0803=dataitem;
if ABSMID=804 then M0804=dataitem;
```

```
if ABSMID=805 then M0805=dataitem;
if ABSMID=806 then M0806=dataitem;
if ABSMID=807 then M0807=dataitem;
if ABSMID=808 then M0808=dataitem;
if ABSMID=809 then M0809=dataitem;
if ABSMID=810 then M0810=dataitem;
if ABSMID=811 then M0811=dataitem;
if ABSMID=812 then M0812=dataitem;
if ABSMID=901 then M0901=dataitem;
if ABSMID=902 then M0902=dataitem;
if ABSMID=903 then M0903=dataitem;
if ABSMID=904 then M0904=dataitem;
if ABSMID=905 then M0905=dataitem;
if ABSMID=906 then M0906=dataitem;
if ABSMID=907 then M0907=dataitem;
if ABSMID=908 then M0908=dataitem;
if ABSMID=909 then M0909=dataitem;
if ABSMID=910 then M0910=dataitem;
if ABSMID=911 then M0911=dataitem;
if ABSMID=912 then M0912=dataitem;
if ABSMID=1001 then M1001=dataitem;
if ABSMID=1002 then M1002=dataitem;
if ABSMID=1003 then M1003=dataitem;
if ABSMID=1004 then M1004=dataitem;
if ABSMID=1005 then M1005=dataitem;
if ABSMID=1006 then M1006=dataitem;
if ABSMID=1007 then M1007=dataitem;
if ABSMID=1008 then M1008=dataitem;
if ABSMID=1009 then M1009=dataitem;
if ABSMID=1010 then M1010=dataitem;
if ABSMID=1011 then M1011=dataitem;
if ABSMID=1012 then M1012=dataitem;
run;

proc sort data=saved.input out=saved.temp;
by ABSRID;
run;

data saved.temp2 (drop= x1-x36);
set saved.temp;
by ABSRID;

x1+M0801;
x2+M0802;
x3+M0803;
x4+M0804;
x5+M0805;
x6+M0806;
x7+M0807;
x8+M0808;
x9+M0809;
x10+M0810;
x11+M0811;
x12+M0812;
x13+M0901;
x14+M0902;
x15+M0903;
x16+M0904;
x17+M0905;
x18+M0906;
x19+M0907;
x20+M0908;
x21+M0909;
x22+M0910;
x23+M0911;
x24+M0912;
x25+M1001;
x26+M1002;
x27+M1003;
x28+M1004;
x29+M1005;
x30+M1006;
x31+M1007;
x32+M1008;
x33+M1009;
x34+M1010;
x35+M1011;
x36+M1012;

if last.ABSRID then do;
M0801=x1;
M0802=x2;
M0803=x3;
M0804=x4;
M0805=x5;
M0806=x6;
M0807=x7;
M0808=x8;
M0809=x9;
M0810=x10;
M0811=x11;
M0812=x12;
M0901=x13;
M0902=x14;
M0903=x15;
M0904=x16;
M0905=x17;
M0906=x18;
M0907=x19;
M0908=x20;
M0909=x21;
M0910=x22;
M0911=x23;
M0912=x24;
M1001=x25;
M1002=x26;
M1003=x27;
M1004=x28;
M1005=x29;
M1006=x30;
M1007=x31;
M1008=x32;
M1009=x33;
```

```
M1010=x34;
M1011=x35;
M1012=x36;
output;
x1=0;
x2=0;
x3=0;
x4=0;
x5=0;
x6=0;
x7=0;
x8=0;
x9=0;
x10=0;
x11=0;
x12=0;
x13=0;
x14=0;
x15=0;
x16=0;
x17=0;
x18=0;
x19=0;
x20=0;
x21=0;
x22=0;
x23=0;
x24=0;
x25=0;
x26=0;
x27=0;
x28=0;
x29=0;
x30=0;
x31=0;
x32=0;
x33=0;
x34=0;
x35=0;
x36=0;
end;
run;

/*************************************************/
/*Wide File 1 - 36 columns, one for each month */
/*************************************************/

data saved.output1;
set saved.temp2;

if M0801=0 then M0801=.;
if M0802=0 then M0802=.;
if M0803=0 then M0803=.;
if M0804=0 then M0804=.;
if M0805=0 then M0805=.;
if M0806=0 then M0806=.;
if M0807=0 then M0807=.;
if M0808=0 then M0808=.;
if M0809=0 then M0809=.;
if M0810=0 then M0810=.;
if M0811=0 then M0811=.;
if M0812=0 then M0812=.;
if M0901=0 then M0901=.;
if M0902=0 then M0902=.;
if M0903=0 then M0903=.;
if M0904=0 then M0904=.;
if M0905=0 then M0905=.;
if M0906=0 then M0906=.;
if M0907=0 then M0907=.;
if M0908=0 then M0908=.;
if M0909=0 then M0909=.;
if M0910=0 then M0910=.;
if M0911=0 then M0911=.;
if M0912=0 then M0912=.;
if M1001=0 then M1001=.;
if M1002=0 then M1002=.;
if M1003=0 then M1003=.;
if M1004=0 then M1004=.;
if M1005=0 then M1005=.;
if M1006=0 then M1006=.;
if M1007=0 then M1007=.;
if M1008=0 then M1008=.;
if M1009=0 then M1009=.;
if M1010=0 then M1010=.;
if M1011=0 then M1011=.;
if M1012=0 then M1012=.;

if M0801=999999 then M0801=0;
if M0802=999999 then M0802=0;
if M0803=999999 then M0803=0;
if M0804=999999 then M0804=0;
if M0805=999999 then M0805=0;
if M0806=999999 then M0806=0;
if M0807=999999 then M0807=0;
if M0808=999999 then M0808=0;
if M0809=999999 then M0809=0;
if M0810=999999 then M0810=0;
if M0811=999999 then M0811=0;
if M0812=999999 then M0812=0;
if M0901=999999 then M0901=0;
if M0902=999999 then M0902=0;
if M0903=999999 then M0903=0;
if M0904=999999 then M0904=0;
if M0905=999999 then M0905=0;
if M0906=999999 then M0906=0;
if M0907=999999 then M0907=0;
if M0908=999999 then M0908=0;
if M0909=999999 then M0909=0;
if M0910=999999 then M0910=0;
if M0911=999999 then M0911=0;
if M0912=999999 then M0912=0;
if M1001=999999 then M1001=0;
if M1002=999999 then M1002=0;
```

```
if M1003=999999 then M1003=0;
if M1004=999999 then M1004=0;
if M1005=999999 then M1005=0;
if M1006=999999 then M1006=0;
if M1007=999999 then M1007=0;
if M1008=999999 then M1008=0;
if M1009=999999 then M1009=0;
if M1010=999999 then M1010=0;
if M1011=999999 then M1011=0;
if M1012=999999 then M1012=0;
run;

data saved.temp3 (drop= M0801-M1012);
set saved.output1;

x2=M0801;
x3=M0802;
x4=M0803;
x5=M0804;
x6=M0805;
x7=M0806;
x8=M0807;
x9=M0808;
x10=M0809;
x11=M0810;
x12=M0811;
x13=M0812;
x14=M0901;
x15=M0902;
x16=M0903;
x17=M0904;
x18=M0905;
x19=M0906;
x20=M0907;
x21=M0908;
x22=M0909;
x23=M0910;
x24=M0911;
x25=M0912;
x26=M1001;
x27=M1002;
x28=M1003;
x29=M1004;
x30=M1005;
x31=M1006;
x32=M1007;
x33=M1008;
x34=M1009;
x35=M1010;
x36=M1011;
x37=M1012;
run;

/***********************************************/
/*Wide File 2 - Condensed, 8 columns, panels only*/
/* M1 corresponds to ABSFMTH */
/***********************************************/

data saved.output2 (keep= ABSRID ABSHID ABSFID ABSPID ABSMID ABSFMTH M1-M8);
set saved.temp3;

if ABSFMTH=0706 then a=-6;
if ABSFMTH=0707 then a=-5;
if ABSFMTH=0708 then a=-4;
if ABSFMTH=0709 then a=-3;
if ABSFMTH=0710 then a=-2;
if ABSFMTH=0711 then a=-1;
if ABSFMTH=0712 then a=0;
if ABSFMTH=0801 then a=1;
if ABSFMTH=0802 then a=2;
if ABSFMTH=0803 then a=3;
if ABSFMTH=0804 then a=4;
if ABSFMTH=0805 then a=5;
if ABSFMTH=0806 then a=6;
if ABSFMTH=0807 then a=7;
if ABSFMTH=0808 then a=8;
if ABSFMTH=0809 then a=9;
if ABSFMTH=0810 then a=10;
if ABSFMTH=0811 then a=11;
if ABSFMTH=0812 then a=12;
if ABSFMTH=0901 then a=13;
if ABSFMTH=0902 then a=14;
if ABSFMTH=0903 then a=15;
if ABSFMTH=0904 then a=16;
if ABSFMTH=0905 then a=17;
if ABSFMTH=0906 then a=18;
if ABSFMTH=0907 then a=19;
if ABSFMTH=0908 then a=20;
if ABSFMTH=0909 then a=21;
if ABSFMTH=0910 then a=22;
if ABSFMTH=0911 then a=23;
if ABSFMTH=0912 then a=24;
if ABSFMTH=1001 then a=25;
if ABSFMTH=1002 then a=26;
if ABSFMTH=1003 then a=27;
if ABSFMTH=1004 then a=28;
if ABSFMTH=1005 then a=29;
if ABSFMTH=1006 then a=30;
if ABSFMTH=1007 then a=31;
if ABSFMTH=1008 then a=32;
if ABSFMTH=1009 then a=33;
if ABSFMTH=1010 then a=34;
if ABSFMTH=1011 then a=35;
if ABSFMTH=1012 then a=36;

i1=1+a;
if i1<1 then i1=1;
i2=2+a;
if i2<1 then i2=1;
i3=3+a;
if i3<1 then i3=1;
i4=4+a;
```

```
if i4<1 then i4=1;
i5=5+a;
if i5<1 then i5=1;
i6=6+a;
if i6<1 then i6=1;
i7=7+a;
if i7<1 then i7=1;
i8=8+a;
if i8<1 then i8=1;

x1=.;
x38=.;
x39=.;
x40=.;
x41=.;
x42=.;
x43=.;
x44=.;

array x(44) x1-x44;

M1=x(i1);
M2=x(i2);
M3=x(i3);
M4=x(i4);
M5=x(i5);
M6=x(i6);
M7=x(i7);
M8=x(i8);
run;
```

For quarterly data items

```
data saved.input (keep= ABSRID ABSHID ABSFID ABSPID ABSMID ABSFMTH M0802-M1011);
set LLFS10E.LLFS10E;

/*Replace IND_06CB with the desired data item here*/
dataitem=IND_06CB;

if dataitem=0 then dataitem=999999;

if ABSMID=802 then M0802=dataitem;
if ABSMID=805 then M0805=dataitem;
if ABSMID=808 then M0808=dataitem;
if ABSMID=811 then M0811=dataitem;
if ABSMID=902 then M0902=dataitem;
if ABSMID=905 then M0905=dataitem;
if ABSMID=908 then M0908=dataitem;
if ABSMID=911 then M0911=dataitem;
if ABSMID=1002 then M1002=dataitem;
if ABSMID=1005 then M1005=dataitem;
if ABSMID=1008 then M1008=dataitem;
if ABSMID=1011 then M1011=dataitem;
run;

proc sort data=saved.input out=saved.temp;
by ABSRID;
run;

data saved.temp2 (drop= x1-x12);
set saved.temp;
by ABSRID;

x1+M0802;
x2+M0805;
x3+M0808;
x4+M0811;
x5+M0902;
x6+M0905;
x7+M0908;
x8+M0911;
x9+M1002;
x10+M1005;
x11+M1008;
x12+M1011;

if last.ABSRID then do;
M0802=x1;
M0805=x2;
M0808=x3;
M0811=x4;
M0902=x5;
M0905=x6;
M0908=x7;
M0911=x8;
M1002=x9;
M1005=x10;
M1008=x11;
M1011=x12;
output;
x1=0;
x2=0;
x3=0;
x4=0;
x5=0;
x6=0;
x7=0;
x8=0;
x9=0;
x10=0;
x11=0;
x12=0;
end;
run;

/*************************************************/
/*Wide File 1 - 36 columns, one for each month */
/*************************************************/
```

```
data saved.output1;
set saved.temp2;

if M0802=0 then M0802=.;
if M0805=0 then M0805=.;
if M0808=0 then M0808=.;
if M0811=0 then M0811=.;
if M0902=0 then M0902=.;
if M0905=0 then M0905=.;
if M0908=0 then M0908=.;
if M0911=0 then M0911=.;
if M1002=0 then M1002=.;
if M1005=0 then M1005=.;
if M1008=0 then M1008=.;
if M1011=0 then M1011=.;

if M0802=999999 then M0802=0;
if M0805=999999 then M0805=0;
if M0808=999999 then M0808=0;
if M0811=999999 then M0811=0;
if M0902=999999 then M0902=0;
if M0905=999999 then M0905=0;
if M0908=999999 then M0908=0;
if M0911=999999 then M0911=0;
if M1002=999999 then M1002=0;
if M1005=999999 then M1005=0;
if M1008=999999 then M1008=0;
if M1011=999999 then M1011=0;
run;

data saved.temp3 (drop= M0801-M1012);
set saved.output1;

x2=M0802;
x3=M0805;
x4=M0808;
x5=M0811;
x6=M0902;
x7=M0905;
x8=M0908;
x9=M0911;
x10=M1002;
x11=M1005;
x12=M1008;
x13=M1011;
run;

/***********************************************/
/*Wide File 2 - Condensed, 8 columns, panels only*/
/* M1 corresponds to ABSFMTH */
/***********************************************/

date saved.output2 (keep= ABSRID ABSHID ABSFID ABSPID ABSMID ABSFMTH M1-M8);
set saved.temp3;

if ABSFMTH=0706 then a=-1;
if ABSFMTH=0707 then a=-1;
if ABSFMTH=0708 then a=-1;
if ABSFMTH=0709 then a=0;
if ABSFMTH=0710 then a=0;
if ABSFMTH=0711 then a=0;
if ABSFMTH=0712 then a=1;
if ABSFMTH=0801 then a=1;
if ABSFMTH=0802 then a=1;
if ABSFMTH=0803 then a=2;
if ABSFMTH=0804 then a=2;
if ABSFMTH=0805 then a=2;
if ABSFMTH=0806 then a=3;
if ABSFMTH=0807 then a=3;
if ABSFMTH=0808 then a=3;
if ABSFMTH=0809 then a=4;
if ABSFMTH=0810 then a=4;
if ABSFMTH=0811 then a=4;
if ABSFMTH=0812 then a=5;
if ABSFMTH=0901 then a=5;
if ABSFMTH=0902 then a=5;
if ABSFMTH=0903 then a=6;
if ABSFMTH=0904 then a=6;
if ABSFMTH=0905 then a=6;
if ABSFMTH=0906 then a=7;
if ABSFMTH=0907 then a=7;
if ABSFMTH=0908 then a=7;
if ABSFMTH=0909 then a=8;
if ABSFMTH=0910 then a=8;
if ABSFMTH=0911 then a=8;
if ABSFMTH=0912 then a=9;
if ABSFMTH=1001 then a=9;
if ABSFMTH=1002 then a=9;
if ABSFMTH=1003 then a=10;
if ABSFMTH=1004 then a=10;
if ABSFMTH=1005 then a=10;
if ABSFMTH=1006 then a=11;
if ABSFMTH=1007 then a=11;
if ABSFMTH=1008 then a=11;
if ABSFMTH=1009 then a=12;
if ABSFMTH=1010 then a=12;
if ABSFMTH=1011 then a=12;
if ABSFMTH=1012 then a=13;

i1=1+a;
if i1<1 then i1=1;
i2=2+a;
if i2<1 then i2=1;
i3=3+a;
if i3<1 then i3=1;

x1=.;
x14=.;
x15=.;
x16=.;
```

```
array x(16) x1-x16;

M1=x(i1);
M2=x(i2);
M3=x(i3);
run;
```

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CURF File Names

USING THE CURF

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CURF FILE NAMES

The 2008-10 Longitudinal Labour Force Survey (LLFS) CURF can be accessed via the Remote Access Data Laboratory (RADL) and ABS Data Laboratory (ABSDL) and is available in SAS, SPSS and STATA formats. The CURF comprises the following files:

Data files

SAS
LLFS10E.SAS7BDAT

SPSS
LLFS10E.SAV

STATA FILES
LLFS10E.DTA

To apply for access to the LLFS CURF, refer to How to apply for access

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Information Files

USING THE CURF

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INFORMATION FILES

Data item list
The Data Item List contains all the data items, including details of categories and code values, that are available on the CURF. This is available in both **plain text** .txt and **Excel spreadsheet** .xls formats, available from the Downloads tab.

The **Excel spreadsheet** is formatted with **links** to the more detailed information provided in the on-line Data Item List. These **links** are represented by ABS website icons .

Questionnaire
A sample copy of the **Labour Force Survey Questionnaire** is provided as an **Adobe pdf** .pdf, available from the Downloads tab.

Formats file
.
FORMATS.sas7bcat - This file is a **SAS library** containing formats.

Frequency files

Household

LLFS10E_Jan08H.txt - LLFS08_Dec10H.txt
Files containing documentation of the Household level data for each month. Data item code values and category labels are provided with the unweighted household frequencies of each value. This file is in plain text format.

LLFS10E_ALLHCS.txt
A file containing documentation of the Household level data for all cross-sectional records in the CURF. Data item code values and category labels are provided with the unweighted household frequencies of each value. This file is in plain text format.

LLFS10E_ALLHL.txt
A file containing documentation of the Household level data for all longitudinal records in the CURF. Data item code values and category labels are provided with the unweighted household frequencies of each value. This file is in plain text format.

Family

LLFS10E_Jan08F.txt - LLFS08_Dec10F.txt
Files containing documentation of the Family level data for each month. Data item code values and category labels are provided with the unweighted family frequencies of each value. This file is in plain text format.

LLFS10E_ALLFCS.txt
A file containing documentation of the Family level data for all cross-sectional records in the CURF. Data item code values and category labels are provided with the unweighted family frequencies of each value. This file is in plain text format.

LLFS10E_ALLFL.txt
A file containing documentation of the Family level data for all longitudinal records in the CURF. Data item code values and category labels are provided with the unweighted family frequencies of each value. This file is in plain text format.

Person

LLFS10E_Jan08P.txt - LLFS08_Dec10P.txt
Files containing documentation of the Person level data for each month. Data item code values and category labels are provided with the unweighted and weighted person frequencies of each value. This file is in plain text format.

LLFS10E_ALLPCS.txt
A file containing documentation of the Person level data for all cross-sectional records in the CURF. Data item code values and category labels are provided with the unweighted and weighted person frequencies of each value. This file is in plain text format.

LLFS10E_ALLPL.txt
A file containing documentation of the Person level data for all longitudinal records in the CURF. Data item code values and category labels are provided with the unweighted person frequencies of each value. This file is in plain text format.

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Conditions of Use

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CONDITIONS OF USE

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INTRODUCTION

This section details the user responsibilities, conditions of sale, pricing, and how to apply for access.

This section contains the following subsection :
- User responsibilities
- Conditions of sale
- Price
- How to apply for access
- Further information

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User responsibilities

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CONDITIONS OF USE

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USER RESPONSIBILITIES

The **Census and Statistics Act** includes a legislative guarantee to respondents that their confidentiality will be protected. This is fundamental to the trust the Australian public has in the ABS, and that trust is in turn fundamental to the excellent quality of ABS information. Without that trust, survey respondents may be less forthcoming or truthful in answering our questionnaires. For more information, see 'Avoiding inadvertent disclosure' and 'Microdata' on our web page How the ABS keeps your information confidential.

CURF data
The release of CURF data is authorised by clause 7 of the Statistics Determination made under subsection 13(1) of the **Census and Statistics Act 1905**. The release of a CURF must satisfy the ABS legislative obligation to release information in a manner that is not likely to enable the identification of a particular person or organisation.

This legislation allows the Australian Statistician to approve release of unit record data. All CURFs released have been approved by the Statistician. Prior to being granted access to CURFs, each organisation's Responsible Officer must submit a CURF Undertaking to the ABS. The CURF Undertaking is required by legislation and states that, prior to CURFs being released to an organisation, a Responsible Officer must undertake to ensure that the organisation will abide by the conditions of use of CURFs. Individual users are bound by the undertaking signed by the Responsible Officer.

All CURF users are required to read and abide by the conditions and restrictions in the User Manual: Responsible Use of ABS CURFs (cat. no.

1406.0.55.003). Any breach of the CURF Undertaking may result in withdrawal of service to individuals and/or organisations. Further information is contained in the Consequences of Failing to Comply web page.

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Conditions of sale

CONDITIONS OF USE

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CONDITIONS OF SALE

All ABS products and services are provided subject to the ABS Conditions of Sale.

Any queries relating to these Conditions of Sale should be emailed to intermediary.management@abs.gov.au.

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Price

CONDITIONS OF USE

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PRICE

Microdata access is priced according to ABS Pricing Policy and Commonwealth Cost Recovery Guidelines.

For details refer to ABS Pricing Policy on the ABS website.

For microdata prices refer to the Microdata prices web page.

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How to apply for access

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HOW TO APPLY FOR ACCESS

Clients wishing to access the microdata should read the How to Apply for Microdata web page.

Clients should familiarise themselves with the User Manual: Responsible Use of ABS CURFs (cat. no. 1406.0.55.003) and other related microdata information which are available via the Microdata web pages, before applying for access through MiCRO.

Australian Universities

The ABS/Universities Australia Agreement provides participating universities with access to a range of ABS products and services. This includes access to microdata.

For further information, university clients should refer to the ABS/Universities Australia Agreement web page.

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Further information

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FURTHER INFORMATION

The Microdata Entry page on the ABS website contains links to microdata related information to assist users to understand and access microdata.

For further information users should email microdata.access@abs.gov.au or telephone (02) 6252 7714.

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Suggestions and Feedback

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Suggestions and Feedback

<< Previous Section: Definitions and Quality

SUGGESTIONS AND FEEDBACK

The ABS welcomes feedback and suggestions about the format and contents of the Longitudinal Labour Force Survey CURF and its associated documentation and technical manual (this publication).

- For suggestions and feedback regarding the file structure, data items, categories, and formatting of the microdata, please contact us by email at labourforce@abs.gov.au with the subject header "LLFS CURF Microdata:"
- For suggestions and feedback regarding the content and formatting of the LLFS CURF Technical Manual (this publication), including accessibility issues via tablet devices, please contact us by email at labourforce@abs.gov.au with the subject header "LLFS CURF Manual:"
- For general enquiries regarding labour force statistics, including the LLFS CURF, please contact us by email at labourforce@abs.gov.au or phone the labour force hotline on (02) 6252 6525 during business hours (AEST).
- For suggestions and feedback regarding access to microdata via the Remote Access Data Laboratory (RADL) and the ABS Data Laboratory (ABSDL), please contact us by email at microdata.access@abs.gov.au or phone (02) 6252 7714.

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Record Identifiers

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RECORD IDENTIFIERS

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INTRODUCTION

The record identifiers are used to identify the records in the CURF that belong to the same individual, family, or household.

An ID is assigned to each individual in the survey, so that their responses in different months can be compared and contrasted longitudinally across time.

Similarly, Family and Household IDs are also assigned to the records, so that respondents who belong to the same family or household can be grouped and analysed as a unit.

These record identifiers form the basis of the CURFs hierarchical structure, which is explored in more detail in File Structure and Identifiers.

This section contains the following subsection :

Record ID [ABSRID]
Household ID [ABSHID]
Family ID [ABSFID]
Person ID [ABSPID]

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Record ID [ABSRID]

Contents >> Record Identifiers >> Record ID [ABSRID]

RECORD IDENTIFIERS

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RECORD ID

This identifier is an unique ID for each individual person in the CURF.

An individual can have up to 8 records in the CURF, since respondents are selected in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) for 8 consecutive months (see **Number of months captured in survey** [ABSNMTH]).

The Record ID has 15 characters and is an amalgam of 3 other key identifiers. It has the following format:

LLFSYYMMHHHHHPP

- **LLFS**
  A prefix of letters (**L**ongitudinal **L**abour **F**orce **S**urvey).
- **YYMM**
  Year (2 digits) and Month (2 digits) for when the household was first selected in the LFS.
  Example. 0801 = January 2008.
  See **First month of selection in survey** [ABSFMTH]
- **HHHHH**
  A 5 digit number to uniquely identify a household within the group that was first selected in the month identified.
  Households are assigned a number between 00001 and 06275, depending on the number of households in the group.
  See **Household ID** [ABSHID].
- **PP**
  A 2 digit number to uniquely identify a person in the household.
  Persons are assigned a number between 1 and 23, depending on the number people in the household.
  See **Person ID** [ABSPID].

These record identifiers form the basis of the CURFs hierarchical structure, which is explored in more detail in File Structure and Identifiers.

Identifier:	**ABSRID**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Not applicable
Population:	All
Categories:	
LLFSYYMMHHHHHPP	Record ID

Related Information

Labour Force, Australia: Explanatory Notes - 3. Labour Force Survey (cat. no. 6202.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 20. Labour Force Survey - 20.8 to 20.18 (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Household ID [ABSHID]

Contents >> Record Identifiers >> Household ID [ABSHID]

RECORD IDENTIFIERS

<< Previous Section: Index Next Section: Month Identifiers >>

HOUSEHOLD ID

This identifier is an unique ID for each household/dwelling in the CURF.

A household in a private dwelling can have up to 8 records in the CURF, since private dwellings are selected in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) for 8 consecutive months (see **Number of months captured in survey** [ABSNMTH]). Every person in that household has the same Household ID.

Special dwellings (prisons, hotels, boarding schools, Indigenous communities etc. see **Residence Status** [URSTATC]) are also assigned household identifiers, except each person in a special dwelling is assigned their own unique Household ID. The ID is assigned to the person rather than the dwelling. This is because;

- Any relationships that exist between people in a special dwelling are not recorded in the LFS, so no additional information can be gained from grouping people who were interviewed in the same special dwelling.
- Special dwellings are assembled as cross-sectional ('point-in-time') measurements and are not linked longitudinally. This is because there can be no certainty in making links to records across time, as the people interviewed in hotels, prisons, boarding schools, etc. are subject to change.

The Household ID has 13 characters and is an amalgam of 2 other key identifiers. It has the following format:

LLFSYYMMHHHHH

- **LLFS**
  A prefix of letters (**L**ongitudinal **L**abour **F**orce **S**urvey).
- **YYMM**
  Year (2 digits) and Month (2 digits) for when the household was first selected in the LFS.
  Example. 0801 = January 2008.
  See **First month of selection in survey** [ABSFMTH]

- **HHHHH**
  A 5 digit number to uniquely identify a household within the group that was first selected in the month identified. Households are assigned a number between 00001 and 06275, depending on the number of households in the group. See **Household ID** [ABSHID].

These record identifiers form the basis of the CURFs hierarchical structure, which is explored in more detail in File Structure and Identifiers.

Identifier:	**ABSHID**
Level:	Household/Dwelling
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Not applicable
Population:	All
Categories:	
LLFSYYMMHHHHH	Household ID

Related Information

Labour Force, Australia: Explanatory Notes - 3. Labour Force Survey (cat. no. 6202.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 20. Labour Force Survey - 20.8 to 20.18 (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Core variables describing family structure (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Definitions of common concepts - Household (cat. no. 1286.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Household (cat. no. 2901.0)

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Family ID [ABSFID]

Contents >> Record Identifiers >> Family ID [ABSFID]

RECORD IDENTIFIERS

<< Previous Section: Index Next Section: Month Identifiers >>

FAMILY ID

This identifier is an unique ID number for each family in a **Household/Dwelling**.

Family IDs only relate to families within a household (see **Household ID** [ABSHID]). Families are **only** assigned an ID number in cases where households have **more than one family**.

Single family households are assigned a value that indicates the household has only one family.

People in households who are not members of the family or families in the household are assigned a value to remove them from family identification. Group households and Lone person households are also assigned this number.

Special dwellings are also removed from family identification (see **Residence Status** [URSTATC]).

Family IDs are time dependent and are assigned on a monthly basis. This is to account for changes in household and family structure across the months of selection. The combination of month (see **Survey month ID** [ABSMID]), household (see **Household ID** [ABSHID]) and family identifiers are required to uniquely identify families in the CURF. For more information, refer to File Structure and Identifiers.

For more information on families and how ABS defines household and family characteristics, refer to the publication Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005 (cat. no. 1286.0).

Identifier:	**ABSFID**
Level:	Family
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All
Categories:	
1	Family 1
2	Family 2
3	Family 3
4	Family 4
90	One family household
98	Special dwelling
99	Not a family member

Related Information

Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 16.14 Families and Households (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: The concept of the family (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Core variables describing family structure (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Definitions of common concepts (cat. no. 1286.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Family (cat. no. 2901.0)

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Person ID [ABSPID]

Contents >> Record Identifiers >> Person ID [ABSPID]

RECORD IDENTIFIERS

<< Previous Section: Index Next Section: Month Identifiers >>

PERSON ID

This identifier is an unique ID number for each person in a **Household/Dwelling**.

Person IDs only relate to the people within the selected household (see **Household ID** [ABSHID]). For an identifier that uniquely identifies a person throughout the CURF, refer to **Record ID** [ABSRID].

Person IDs are assigned at the **Household/Dwelling** level. This is to ensure that someone within a dwelling can be more easily tracked across all months in the survey, regardless of how the household and family composition changes over time.

For example, a 21 year old dependent student who gets married remains 'Person 3' of 'Household X' across all months in the survey, rather than 'Person 3' of 'Family 1' before the marriage and 'Person 1' of 'Family 2' after the marriage.

Each person in a special dwelling is assigned their own unique Household ID, so they do not need a Person ID and are assigned a special value (see **Residence Status** [URSTATC]).

These record identifiers form the basis of the CURFs hierarchical structure, which is explored in more detail in File Structure and Identifiers.

Identifier:	**ABSPID**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Not applicable
Population:	All
Categories:	
1	Person 1
2	Person 2
3	Person 3
...	...
22	Person 22
23	Person 23
98	Special dwelling

Related Information

Labour Force, Australia: Explanatory Notes - 3. Labour Force Survey (cat. no. 6202.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 20. Labour Force Survey - 20.8 to 20.18 (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Month Identifiers

Contents >> Month Identifiers

MONTH IDENTIFIERS

<< Previous Section: Record Identifiers Next Section: Geography >>

INTRODUCTION

The month identifiers are used to identify the month that relates to the associated records.

The LLFS CURF can be analysed as both a cross-sectional ('point-in-time') dataset, as well as a longitudinal dataset. The month identifiers allow for both kinds of analysis.

This section contains the following subsection :

Survey month ID [ABSMID]
First month of selection in survey [ABSFMTH]
Number of months captured in survey [ABSNMTH]

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Survey month ID [ABSMID]

Contents >> Month Identifiers >> Survey month ID [ABSMID]

MONTH IDENTIFIERS

<< Previous Section: Record Identifiers Next Section: Geography >>

SURVEY MONTH ID

This identifier is an unique ID number for each month of the period January 2008 to December 2010. It relates to the labour force survey conducted in that month.

Each person from a private dwelling can have up to eight records (rows) worth of data. The Survey month ID identifies the month related to each particular record of data.

People in special dwellings (see **Residence Status** [URSTATC]) only have one record of data, and the Survey month ID refers to the month that this data was collected (see **Household ID** [ABSHID]).

The Survey month ID is either 3 or 4 digits in length. The last 2 digits relate to the calendar month, where '01' is January, '02' is February and so on up to '12' for December. The leading digit or digits relate to the year, where 8 is 2008, 9 is 2009 and 10 is 2010.

These identifiers form the basis of the CURFs structure, which is explored in more detail in File Structure and Identifiers.

Identifier:	**ABSMID**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Not applicable
Population:	All

Categories:

801	January 2008
802	February 2008
803	March 2008
...	...
811	November 2008
812	December 2008
901	January 2009
902	February 2009
...	...
1011	November 2010
1012	December 2010

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Reference Week (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force, Australia: Explanatory Notes - 3. Labour Force Survey (cat. no. 6202.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 20. Labour Force Survey - 20.8 and 20.17 (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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First month of selection in survey [ABSFMTH]

Contents >> Month Identifiers >> First month of selection in survey [ABSFMTH]

MONTH IDENTIFIERS

<< Previous Section: Record Identifiers Next Section: Geography >>

FIRST MONTH OF SELECTION IN SURVEY

This identifier is an unique ID number for the first month that someone was selected to participate in the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

It has the same format as **Survey month ID** [ABSMID], where the last 2 digits relate to the calendar month and the leading digit or digits relate to the year.

Each person from a private dwelling has only one First month of selection in survey and it is the same for all records of data.

The First month of selection in survey may not necessarily be the same month as the first record of data, as the respondent may not have been available in the first month of selection, or the dwelling may have been vacant. This is revealed when comparing this identifier to **Survey month ID**.

Refer to Longitudinal structure for more information.

People in special dwellings (see **Residence Status** [URSTATC]) only have one record of data, and the First month of selection in survey is the same as the Survey month ID (i.e. the month that the data was collected). This is regardless of whether the actual dwelling itself was selected in prior months, as data collected from special dwellings are assembled as cross-sectional ('point-in-time') measurements at the **Person** level rather than the **Household/Dwelling** level (see **Household ID** [ABSHID]).

Identifier:	**ABSFMTH**
Level:	Household/Dwelling
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Not applicable
Population:	All

Categories:

706	June 2007
707	July 2007
...	...
711	November 2007
712	December 2007
801	January 2008
802	February 2008
...	...
1011	November 2010
1012	December 2010

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Reference Week (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force, Australia: Explanatory Notes - 3. Labour Force Survey (cat. no. 6202.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 20. Labour Force Survey - 20.8 and 20.17 (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Number of months captured in survey [ABSNMTH]

Contents >> Month Identifiers >> Number of months captured in survey [ABSNMTH]

MONTH IDENTIFIERS

<< Previous Section: Record Identifiers Next Section: Geography >>

NUMBER OF MONTHS CAPTURED IN SURVEY

This data item is simply the number of months someone was interviewed in the Labour Force Survey (LFS). It relates to the number of records for that person in the CURF.

Each private dwelling is selected for 8 months in the survey. but the people within the dwelling can have less than 8 records depending on how many times they were captured in the LFS. This data item provides a quick reference to the number of records per person, providing an indication of how complete the longitudinal data is for each person.

Refer to Longitudinal structure for more information.

People in special dwellings (see **Residence Status** [URSTATC]) only have one record of data (see **Household ID** [ABSHID]) and so this data item is always '1', for people in special dwellings.

Identifier:	**ABSNMTH**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Not applicable
Population:	All

Categories:

1	1 month
2	2 months
3	3 months
...	...
8	8 months

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Reference Week (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force, Australia: Explanatory Notes - 3. Labour Force Survey (cat. no. 6202.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 20. Labour Force Survey - 20.8 and 20.17 (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

Geography

GEOGRAPHY

<< Previous Section: Month Identifiers Next Section: Survey >>

INTRODUCTION

The geographic data items identify where someone is, or usually lives, in Australia.

The LLFS CURF is limited to state and territory level geography only.

This section contains the following subsection :

State or territory of selection and interview [STATSLCE]
State or territory of usual residence [STATURCE]

State or territory of selection and interview [STATSLCE]

GEOGRAPHY

<< Previous Section: Month Identifiers Next Section: Survey >>

STATE OR TERRITORY OF SELECTION AND INTERVIEW

This data item is the state or territory that a dwelling was selected and the location where the interview for the labour force survey was conducted.

The State or territory of selection and interview remains constant in the longitudinal data as it relates to the selection of the **Dwelling** in the labour force sample. If a person in that selected dwelling moves to another state, the labour force survey does not follow them for the remaining months of selection, since there is a small chance that the person might move into another dwelling selected in the labour force survey and therefore be counted twice.

Visitors to selected dwellings may have a **State or territory of usual residence** [STATURCE] that is different to that State or territory of selection and interview. These people have their **Weight for the current month** [WEIGHT] adjusted to account for the differing chance of selection between the states and territories (see Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design, Nov 2007, cat. no. 6269.0).

Jervis Bay Territory, the Australian Antarctic Territory and the Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands are excluded from the Labour Force Survey.

Identifier:	**STATSLCE**
Level:	Household/Dwelling
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Not applicable
Population:	All

Categories:

1	NSW
2	Vic
3	Qld
4	SA
5	WA
6	Tas
7	NT
8	ACT

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: State (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 16.34 Geographic Classifications (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design, Nov 2007 (cat. no. 6269.0)
Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), July 2011 (cat. no. 1216.0)

State or territory of usual residence [STATURCE]

GEOGRAPHY

<< Previous Section: Month Identifiers

Next Section: Survey >>

STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE

This data item is the state or territory where someone usually lives.

Standard labour force estimates are output to State or territory of usual residence.

Most of the time, the private dwelling selected in the labour force survey is where someone usually lives, so **State or territory of selection and interview** [STATSLCE] is typically the same as State or territory of usual residence.

Visitors to selected dwellings may have a State or territory of usual residence that is different to that State or territory of selection and interview. These people have their **Weight for the current month** WEIGHT] adjusted to account for the differing chance of selection between the states and territories (see Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design, Nov 2007, cat. no. 6269.0).

Jervis Bay Territory, the Australian Antarctic Territory and the Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands are excluded from the Labour Force Survey.

Identifier:	**STATURCE**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All

Categories:

1	NSW
2	Vic
3	Qld
4	SA
5	WA
6	Tas
7	NT
8	ACT

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: State (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 16.34 Geographic Classifications (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design, Nov 2007 (cat. no. 6269.0)
Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), July 2011 (cat. no. 1216.0)

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Survey

SURVEY

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Next Section: Demography >>

INTRODUCTION

The survey data items relate to the manner in which the data was collected, and the reconciliation between the dwelling of selection and the dwelling of usual residence.

This section contains the following subsection :

Respondent detail [RESPTYPC]
Residence status [URSTATC]

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Respondent detail [RESPTYPC]

SURVEY

<< Previous Section: Geography Next Section: Demography >>

RESPONDENT DETAIL

This data item indicates whether the data was collected directly from the person themselves, or from another responsible adult in the household.

The labour force survey is asked from Any Responsible Adult (ARA) in the household on behalf of all members in the household aged over 15.

Occasionally, there can be inconsistent or incorrect information provided for someone via an ARA proxy, and this data item is provided to help inform these inconsistencies.

Respondent detail only applies to people interviewed in private dwellings. People in special dwellings are recorded as 'Unknown'

For more information, refer to Data collection.

This data item does not relate to the information obtained from the Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS, cat. no. 4100.0), as this is always collected via a personal interview (i.e. 'Obtained from person him/herself').

Identifier:	**RESPTYPC**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All
Categories:	**0** Unknown **1** Obtained from person him/herself **2** Other Responsible adult

Related Information

Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 17. Overview of Survey Methods - 17.10 to 17.12 (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Residence status [URSTATC]

Contents >> Survey >> Residence status [URSTATC]

SURVEY

<< Previous Section: Geography Next Section: Demography >>

RESIDENCE STATUS

This data item indicates whether someone is a usual resident or a visitor to a private dwelling. It also indicates whether someone is in a special dwelling.

Special dwellings are places like hotels, prisons, hospitals, boarding schools etc. These are selected to complement the private dwelling selections in order to get a complete view of the Australian population.

Dwellings in indigenous communities are also grouped with special dwellings.

For more information, refer to Sample design.

Identifier:	**URSTATC**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All
Categories:	**1** Usual resident of private dwelling **2** Visitor to private dwelling **3** Special dwelling

Related Information

Usual Residence Concepts Sources and Methods Paper, Jan 2004 (cat. no. 1389.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Definitions of common concepts - Usual residence (cat. no. 1286.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 18. Methods Used in ABS Household Surveys - 18.9 to 18.13 (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design, Nov 2007 (cat. no. 6269.0)

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Demography

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DEMOGRAPHY

<< Previous Section: Survey Next Section: Household and Family >>

INTRODUCTION

The demographic data items identify a person's individual characteristics, such as sex, age and country of birth.

This section contains the following subsection :

- Sex [SEX]
- Age [AGECE]
- Age group [AGECB]
- Social marital status [SOCMARCE]
- Country of birth (SACC 2011) [COBCE]
- Year of arrival [YOACE]

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Sex [SEX]

Contents >> Demography >> Sex [SEX]

DEMOGRAPHY

<< Previous Section: Survey Next Section: Household and Family >>

SEX

This data item indicates whether someone is male or female.

Identifier:	**SEX**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Not applicable
Population:	All

Categories:

1	Male
2	Female

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Sex (cat. no. 6103.0)
Demographic Variables, 1999: Sex (cat. no. 1285.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Sex [SEXP] (cat. no. 2901.0)

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Age [AGECE]

Contents >> Demography >> Age [AGECE]

DEMOGRAPHY

<< Previous Section: Survey Next Section: Household and Family >>

AGE

This data item provides the age of the person.

Single year ages are recorded up until people aged 85 years and over.

Age is consistent across the longitudinal records. People who have a birthday during their 8 months in the labour force survey have had their age recorded as the most reported age. If a person has a birthday early during the 8 month period, their oldest age is recorded, and if a person has a birthday late, their youngest age is recorded.

For broader age groups, refer to **Age group** [AGECB]

Identifier:	**AGECE**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Not applicable
Population:	All

Categories:

15	15 years
16	16 years
17	17 years
...	...
24	24 years
25	25 years
26	26 years
...	...
83	83 years
84	84 years
85	85 years and over

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Age (cat. no. 6103.0)
Demographic Variables, 1999: Age (cat. no. 1285.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Age [AGEP] (cat. no. 2901.0)

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Age group [AGECB]

Contents >> Demography >> Age group [AGECB]

DEMOGRAPHY

<< Previous Section: Survey Next Section: Household and Family >>

AGE GROUP

This data item indicates the age of the person and is output in age groups.

These are single year categories between 15 and 24 years inclusive, followed by 5 year groups between 25 and 69 years and a category for 70 years and over.

Age is consistent across the longitudinal records. People who have a birthday during their 8 months in the labour force survey have had their age recorded as the most reported age. If a person has a birthday early during the 8 month period, their oldest age is recorded, and if a person has a birthday late, their youngest age is recorded.

For more detailed age data, refer to **Age** [AGECE]

This age breakdown relates to the age groups of the population benchmarks, which are used to calculate the weights for each person (see Weighting and Benchmarks).

Identifier:	**AGECB**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Not applicable
Population:	All

Categories:

15	15 years
16	16 years
17	17 years
...	...
23	23 years

24	24 years
25	25 - 29 years
26	30 - 34 years
27	35 - 39 years
28	40 - 44 years
29	45 - 49 years
30	50 - 54 years
31	55 - 59 years
32	60 - 64 years
33	65 - 69 years
40	70 years and over

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Age (cat. no. 6103.0)
Demographic Variables, 1999: Age (cat. no. 1285.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Age [AGEP] (cat. no. 2901.0)

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Social marital status [SOCMARCE]

Contents >> Demography >> Social marital status [SOCMARCE]

DEMOGRAPHY

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SOCIAL MARITAL STATUS

This data item indicates whether someone is in a couple relationship with another usual resident or not. This can be a formal registered marriage, a de facto partnership, or a same-sex relationship.

Social marital status is measured every month, and is therefore subject to changes across the longitudinal records.

Social marital status only applies to people who are in a couple relationship and who both usually live in the same dwelling. People who are interviewed as visitors to private dwellings or in special dwellings can be recorded as married even if their partner is not with them, as long as they have another residence where they both usually live.

There are occasions where a person may report that they are married, but their partner may not be present in the household. This could be because their partner was away from the household for more than 6 weeks, or it could be that their partner is out of scope from the labour force survey, such as a member of the permanent Australian defence force.

Social marital status is a significant component in the derivation of Household and Family characteristics, distinguishing between couple and lone parent families.

Identifier:	**SOCMARCE**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All
Categories:	
1	Married
2	Not married

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Social marital status (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 16.11 Marital Status (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Core variables describing family structure - Marital Status (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Social marital status (cat. no. 1286.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Social Marital Status [MDCP] (cat. no. 2901.0)

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Country of birth (SACC 2011) [COBCE]

Contents >> Demography >> Country of birth (SACC 2011) [COBCE]

DEMOGRAPHY

<< Previous Section: Survey Next Section: Household and Family >>

COUNTRY OF BIRTH

(SACC 2011)

This data item provides details on someone's country of birth.

The top 10 most commonly reported countries of birth are provided. The remaining, less common countries are reported under the major groups of the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 2011 (cat. no. 1269.0).

Identifier:	**COBCE**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Not applicable
Population:	All

Categories:

1	Australia
2	United Kingdom and Ireland
3	New Zealand
4	China (excl. SARs and Taiwan Province)
5	India
6	Italy
7	Vietnam
8	Philippines
9	South Africa
10	Greece
11	Oceania and Antarctica (excl. Australia and New Zealand)
12	North-West Europe (excl. United Kingdom and Ireland)
13	Southern and Eastern Europe (excl. Italy and Greece)
14	North Africa and the Middle East
15	South-East Asia (excl. Vietnam and Philippines)
16	North-East Asia (excl. China)
17	Southern & Central Asia (excl. India)
18	Americas
19	Sub-Saharan Africa (excl. South Africa)
20	Not stated / Inadequately described

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Country of birth (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 16.43 Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 2011 (cat. no. 1269.0)
Demographic Variables, 1999: Country of birth (cat. no. 1286.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Country of birth (cat. no. 2901.0)

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Year of arrival [YOACE]

Contents >> Demography >> Year of arrival [YOACE]

DEMOGRAPHY

<< Previous Section: Survey Next Section: Household and Family >>

YEAR OF ARRIVAL

This data item indicates the year when someone first arrived in Australia with the intention of staying for at least one year.

People born in Australia are exempt from this data item and reported as 'Born in Australia / Not applicable.' Refer to data item **County of birth (SACC 2011)** [COBCE] for more information

Year of arrival is provided in 5 year spans from 1955 to 2000. Immigrants who arrived from 2001 onwards are grouped together.

Identifier:	**YOACE**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Not applicable
Population:	All

Categories:

1	Born in Australia / Not applicable
2	Arrived 1955 and before
3	Arrived 1956-1960
4	Arrived 1961-1965
5	Arrived 1966-1970
6	Arrived 1971-1975
7	Arrived 1976-1980
8	Arrived 1981-1985
9	Arrived 1986-1990

10	Arrived 1991-1995
11	Arrived 1996-2000
12	Arrived 2001 to year of collection
99	Not stated / Inadequately described

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Year of arrival (cat. no. 6103.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Year of arrival in Australia [YARP] (cat. no. 2901.0)

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Household and Family

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HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY

<< Previous Section: Demography Next Section: Education >>

INTRODUCTION

The household and family data items detail the household and family characteristics of people in the Labour Force Survey. They can inform social based analysis, and the interdependencies of family relationships can help to provide insight into labour force characteristics.

Household and family characteristics are not collected in special dwellings (see **Residence Status** [URSTATC]).

In private dwellings, household and family characteristics are provided at all three levels; **Household/Dwelling**, **Family**, and **Person**. For more information on the levels in the CURFs hierarchical structure, see Level Structure and Identifiers.

For more information on families and how ABS defines household and family characteristics, refer to the publication Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005 (cat. no. 1286.0).

This section contains the following subsection :

Household/Dwelling level characteristics
Family level characteristics
Person level characteristics

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Household/Dwelling level characteristics

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HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY

<< Previous Section: Demography Next Section: Family level characteristics >>

HOUSEHOLD/DWELLING LEVEL CHARCATERISTICS

These family data items apply to the **Household/Dwelling** level.

They describe the household as a single unit, so all members in the household will have the same household characteristics for a given month.

To identify individual households, refer to **Household ID** [ABSHID]

This section contains the following subsection :

Family composition of household [FAMCHHCE]
Number of people in household (including visitors) [HHNUMWVC]
Number of usual residents in household (excludes visitors) [HHNUMURC]

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Family composition of household [FAMCHHCE]

Contents >> Household and Family >> Household/Dwelling level characteristics >> Family composition of household [FAMCHHCE]

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY

<< Previous Section: Demography Next Section: Family level characteristics >>

FAMILY COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLD

This data item describes the family characteristics of the household. These include couple family, one parent family, and multiple family households.

The household is described as a single unit, so all members in the household will have the same household characteristics for a given month. To identify individual households, refer to **Household ID** [ABSHID]

'Other one family households' includes families where no couple relationship or parent-child relationships exist (such as siblings living together). It also includes one parent families with no dependent children (i.e. non-dependent children only) and couple families with no dependent children but with other family members.

Family characteristics are not collected in special dwellings (see **Residence Status** [URSTATC]).

For more information on families and how ABS defines family and household characteristics, refer to the publication Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005 (cat. no. 1286.0).

Identifier:	**FAMCHHCE**
Level:	Household/Dwelling
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All

Categories:

1	Couple family household with dependent children only
2	Couple family household with dependent children and other persons
3	One parent family household with dependent children only
4	One parent family household with dependent children and other persons
5	Couple only household
6	Other one family households
7	Multiple family households with dependent children
8	Multiple family households with no dependent children
9	Lone person household
10	Group household
98	Special dwelling
99	No usual residents / Visitors only

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Household (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 16.15 Household Type (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: The concept of the family (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Core variables describing family structure - Household composition (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Definitions of common concepts - Household (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Household composition (cat. no. 1286.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Household (cat. no. 2901.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Family Household Composition [HCFMF] (cat. no. 2901.0)

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Number of people in household (including visitors) [HHNUMWVC]

Contents >> Household and Family >> Household/Dwelling level characteristics >> Number of people in household (including visitors) [HHNUMWVC]

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY

<< Previous Section: Demography Next Section: Family level characteristics >>

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD (INCLUDING VISITORS)

This data item describes the number of people in a household, including visitors and children under 15 years.

In the flat file structure, all members of the household will have the same number assigned to their records for any given month (see File Structure for more information). To identify individual households, refer to **Household ID** [ABSHID]

The Number of people in household is based on the number of people aged over 15 years (who are in the labour force survey and appear as records in the CURF) and the number of children under 15 years (who are not in the survey but appear as a data item for parents).

The data item is limited to '2 or more children' (see **Number of children aged 0 to 14 years** [FAMNKIDC]).

For this data item, the number of people in a household relates to the smallest possible number of people, and can be thought of as "at least this many people".

Examples:

- a group house with 3 unrelated individuals is a household of exactly 3 people (as there are no children)
- a couple family with 1 child is a household with exactly 3 people (as the exact number of children is known).

However;

- a lone parent with '2 or more children' is a household with 3 **or more** people (the exact number of children is not known).

All of these households are reported as having '3 or more people,' even though the first two examples are known to be exactly 3.

People in special dwellings (see **Residence Status** [URSTATC]) are treated as single person 'households' (See **Household ID** [ABSHID]), so are excluded

from this data item.

Identifier:	**HHNUMWVC**
Level:	Household/Dwelling
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All

Categories:

1	1 person
2	2 people
3	3 or more people
4	4 or more people
5	5 or more people
6	6 or more people
7	7 or more people
8	8 or more people
9	9 or more people
10	10 or more people
98	Special dwelling

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Household (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 16.14 Families and Households (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: The concept of the family (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Core variables describing family structure (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Definitions of common concepts - Household (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Household composition (cat. no. 1286.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Household (cat. no. 2901.0)

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Number of usual residents in household (excludes visitors) [HHNUMURC]

Contents >> Household and Family >> Household/Dwelling level characteristics >> Number of usual residents in household (excludes visitors) [HHNUMURC]

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<< Previous Section: Demography Next Section: Family level characteristics >>

NUMBER OF USUAL RESIDENTS IN HOUSEHOLD (EXCLUDES VISITORS)

This data item describes the number of usual residents in a household, including children under 15 years. Visitors to private dwellings are excluded.

In the flat file structure, all members of the household will have the same number assigned to their records for any given month (see File Structure for more information). To identify individual households, refer to **Household ID** [ABSHID]

Households that have couples where only one partner has been recorded in the labour force survey have an additional usual resident added to the Number of usual residents in household to represent this absent partner (See **Social marital status** [SOCMARCE] for more information).

The Number of usual residents in household is based on the number of people aged over 15 years (who are in the labour force survey and appear as records in the CURF) and the number of children under 15 years (who aren't in the survey but appear as a data item for parents).

The data item is limited to '2 or more children' (see **Number of children aged 0 to 14 years** [FAMNKIDC]).

For this data item, the number of people in a household relates to the smallest possible number of people, and can be thought of as "at least this many people".

Examples:

- a group house with 3 unrelated individuals is a household of exactly 3 people (as there are no children)
- a couple family with 1 child is a household with exactly 3 people (as the exact number of children is known).

However;

- a lone parent with '2 or more children' is a household with 3 **or more** people (the exact number of children is not known).

All of these households are reported as having '3 or more people,' even though the first two examples are known to be exactly 3.

People in special dwellings (see **Residence Status** [URSTATC]) are treated as single person 'households' (See **Household ID** [ABSHID]), so are excluded from this data item.

Identifier:	**HHNUMURC**
Level:	Household/Dwelling
Source:	LFS

Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All

Categories:

0	No usual residents / Visitors only
1	1 person
2	2 people
3	3 or more people
4	4 or more people
5	5 or more people
6	6 or more people
7	7 or more people
8	8 or more people
98	Special dwelling

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Household (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 16.14 Families and Households (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: The concept of the family (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Core variables describing family structure (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Definitions of common concepts - Household (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Household composition (cat. no. 1286.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Household (cat. no. 2901.0)

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Family level characteristics

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HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY

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FAMILY LEVEL CHARACTERISTICS

These family data items apply to the **Family** level.

They describe the family as a single unit, so all members in the family will have the same family characteristics for a given month.

To identify individual families, refer to **Family ID** [ABSFID]

This section contains the following subsection :
- Family composition [FAMCOMCE]
- Number of family members in family [FAMNUMC]

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Family composition [FAMCOMCE]

Contents >> Household and Family >> Family level characteristics >> Family composition [FAMCOMCE]

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY

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FAMILY COMPOSITION

This data item describes the composition of families. These include couple families and one parent families.

The family is described as a single unit, so all members in the family will have the same family characteristics for a given month. Families within multiple-family households are separately identified by the identifier **Family ID** [ABSFID]

'Other family' includes families where no couple relationship or parent-child relationships exist, such as siblings living together.

Non-family members have a series of supplementary codes to define their relationship to the family, families or other members in the household.

Family characteristics are not collected in special dwellings (see **Residence Status** [URSTATC]).

For more information on families and how ABS defines family characteristics, refer to the publication Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005 (cat. no. 1286.0).

Identifier:	**FAMCOMCE**
Level:	Family
Source:	LFS

Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All

Categories:

1	Couple family with no children
2	Couple family with children under 15, dependent students and non-dependent children
3	Couple family with children under 15, dependent students and no non-dependent children
4	Couple family with children under 15, no dependent students and with non-dependent children
5	Couple family with children under 15, no dependent students and no non-dependent children
6	Couple family with no children under 15, and with dependent students and non-dependent children
7	Couple family with no children under 15, and with dependent students and no non-dependent children
8	Couple family with no children under 15, no dependent students and with non-dependent children
9	One parent family with children under 15 and dependent students
10	One parent family with children under 15 and no dependent students
11	One parent family with no children under 15 and with dependent students
12	One parent family with no children under 15 and no dependent students
13	Other family
90	Not a family member - Unrelated individual living in family household
91	Not a family member - Group household
92	Not a family member - Lone Person
93	Not a family member - Visitor
98	Special dwelling

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Family (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Couple family (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: One parent family (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 16.19 Family Type (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: The concept of the family (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Core variables describing family structure - Family composition (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Definitions of common concepts (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Family composition (cat. no. 1286.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Family (cat. no. 2901.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Family Composition [FMCF] (cat. no. 2901.0)

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Number of family members in family [FAMNUMC]

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NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS IN FAMILY

This data item describes the number of people in a family, including children under 15 years.

In the flat file structure, all members of the family will have the same number assigned to their records for any given month (see File Structure for more information). To identify individual families, refer to **Family ID** [ABSFID]

The Number of family members in family is based on the number of people aged over 15 years (who are in the labour force survey and appear as records in the CURF) and the number of children under 15 years (who aren't in the survey but appear as a data item for parents).

The data item is limited to '2 or more children' (see **Number of children aged 0 to 14 years** [FAMNKIDC]).

For this data item, the number of people in a family relates to the smallest possible number of people, and can be thought of as "at least this many people".

Examples:

- a couple family with a dependant aged over 15 years is a family with exactly 3 people (no children under 15 years).
- a couple family with 1 child is a family with exactly 3 people (as the exact number of children is known).

However;

- a lone parent with '2 or more children' is a family with 3 **or more** people (the exact number of children is not known).

All of these families are reported as having '3 or more people,' even though the first two examples are known to be exactly 3.

Families that have couples where only one partner has been recorded in the labour force survey have an additional member added to the Number of family members in family to represent this absent partner (See **Social marital status** [SOCMARCE] for more information).

Non-family members are excluded from this data item as they are not members of a family and are identified by a series of supplementary codes to define their relationship to the family, families or other members in the household.

People in special dwellings (see **Residence Status** [URSTATC]) are treated as single person 'households' (See **Household ID** [ABSHID]), so are excluded from this data item.

For more information on families and how ABS defines family characteristics, refer to the publication Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005 (cat. no. 1286.0).

Identifier:	**FAMNUMC**
Level:	Family

Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All

Categories:

2	2 family members
3	3 or more family members
4	4 or more family members
5	5 or more family members
6	6 or more family members
7	7 or more family members
8	8 or more family members
90	Not a family member - Unrelated individual living in family household
91	Not a family member - Group household
92	Not a family member - Lone Person
93	Not a family member - Visitor
98	Special dwelling

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Family (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Number of family members (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 16.14 Families and Households (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: The concept of the family (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Core variables describing family structure (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Definitions of common concepts (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Family composition (cat. no. 1286.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Family (cat. no. 2901.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Family Composition [FMCF] (cat. no. 2901.0)

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PERSON LEVEL CHARACTERISTICS

These family data items apply to the **Person** level.

To identify individuals within a selected household, refer to **Person ID** [ABSPID]. This ID is consistent across all months of selection, regardless of changes to **Family composition of household** [FAMCHHCE] and **Family composition** [FAMCOMCE].

To identify individuals within the CURF, refer to **Record ID** [ABSRID]. This ID is unique for each person in the CURF.

This section contains the following subsection :

Relationship in household [RELHHCE]
Number of children aged 0 to 4 years [FAMNINFC]
Number of children aged 0 to 14 years [FAMNKIDC]
Number of dependent students aged 15 to 24 years [FAMNDPSC]
Number of dependants aged 0 to 24 years [FAMNDEPC]
Number of non-dependent children aged 15 years and over [FAMNNDPC]
Age of youngest child [AGEYNGC]

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Relationship in household [RELHHCE]

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RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD

This data item describes someone's relationship to the other members of their household.

Relationships are based on couple relationships or parent-child relationships within someone's family. For more information on families and how ABS defines household and family characteristics, refer to the publication Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005 (cat. no. 1286.0).

Family characteristics are not collected in special dwellings (see **Residence Status** [URSTATC]).

Identifier:	RELHHCE
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All

Categories:

1	Husband or partner with dependent children
2	Husband or partner without dependent children
3	Wife or partner with dependent children
4	Wife or partner without dependent children
5	Male same-sex partner
6	Female same-sex partner
7	Lone parent with dependent children
8	Lone parent without dependent children
9	Dependent student
10	Non-dependent child
11	Other related individual
12	Unrelated individual living in family household
13	Group household member
14	Lone person
15	Visitor
98	Special dwelling

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Family (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Relationship in household (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 16.16 Relationship in Household (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: The concept of the family (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Core variables describing family structure - Relationship in household (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Definitions of common concepts (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Relationship in household (cat. no. 1286.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Relationship (cat. no. 2901.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Relationship in Household [RLHP] (cat. no. 2901.0)

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Number of children aged 0 to 4 years [FAMNINFC]

Contents >> Household and Family >> Person level characteristics >> Number of children aged 0 to 4 years [FAMNINFC]

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NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 0 TO 4 YEARS

This data item is only attached to parents/guardians in a family and indicates how many children aged 0 to 4 years old they have. It only applies to children who usually live in the same dwelling.

In a lone parent family, the number of children are assigned to the lone parent or guardian record.

In a couple family, both parents/guardians have the number of children assigned to their records. For example, if both parents records indicate 1 child, they have 1 child together, not 1 child each (i.e. not 2 children in the family).

The number of children reported is limited to '2 or more children aged 0 - 4.'

Other members in the family will be recorded as 'Not a parent / Not applicable.' Unrelated members in the household will also be recorded as 'Not a parent / Not applicable'

For more information on families and how ABS defines household and family characteristics, refer to the publication Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005 (cat. no. 1286.0).

Family characteristics are not collected in special dwellings (see **Residence Status** [URSTATC]).

Identifier:	FAMNINFC
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All

Categories:

0	No children aged 0 - 4
1	1 child aged 0 - 4
2	2 or more children aged 0 - 4
98	Special dwelling
99	Not a parent / Not applicable

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Family (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Child (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Number of children aged 0 to 4 years (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 16.14 Families and Households (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: The concept of the family (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Core variables describing family structure (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Definitions of common concepts - Child (cat. no. 1286.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Child (cat. no. 2901.0)

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Number of children aged 0 to 14 years [FAMNKIDC]

Contents >> Household and Family >> Person level characteristics >> Number of children aged 0 to 14 years [FAMNKIDC]

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY

<< Previous Section: Family level characteristics Next Section: Education >>

NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 0 TO 14 YEARS

This data item is only attached to parents/guardians in a family and indicates how many children aged 0 to 14 years old they have. It only applies to children who usually live in the same dwelling.

In a lone parent family, the number of children are assigned to the lone parent or guardian record.

In a couple family, both parents/guardians have the number of children assigned to their records. For example, if both parents records indicate 1 child, they have 1 child together, not 1 child each (i.e. not 2 children in the family).

The number of children reported is limited to '2 or more children aged 0 - 14.'

Other members in the family will be recorded as 'Not a parent / Not applicable.' Unrelated members in the household will also be recorded as 'Not a parent / Not applicable'

For more information on families and how ABS defines household and family characteristics, refer to the publication Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005 (cat. no. 1286.0).

Family characteristics are not collected in special dwellings (see **Residence Status** [URSTATC]).

Identifier:	**FAMNKIDC**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All

Categories:

0	No children aged 0 - 14
1	1 child aged 0 - 14
2	2 or more children aged 0 - 14
98	Special dwelling
99	Not a parent / Not applicable

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Family (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Child (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Number of children aged 0 to 14 years (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 16.14 Families and Households (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: The concept of the family (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Core variables describing family structure (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Definitions of common concepts - Child (cat. no. 1286.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Child (cat. no. 2901.0)

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Number of dependent students aged 15 to 24 years [FAMNDPSC]

Contents >> Household and Family >> Person level characteristics >> Number of dependent students aged 15 to 24 years [FAMNDPSC]

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NUMBER OF DEPENDENT STUDENTS AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS

This data item is only attached to parents/guardians in a family and indicates how many dependent students aged 15 to 24 years old they have. It only applies to dependants who usually live in the same dwelling.

Unlike children under 15 years, dependent students are part of the labour force survey and have their own records in the CURF. This data item counts the number of these records in a family and assigns them to the parent records.

In a lone parent family, the number of dependent students are assigned to the lone parent or guardian record.

In a couple family, both parents/guardians have the number of dependent students assigned to their records. For example, if both parents records indicate 1 dependent student, there have 1 dependent student together, not 1 for each parent (i.e. not 2 dependent students in the family).

Other members in the family, including the dependent students themselves, will be recorded as 'Not a parent / Not applicable.' Unrelated members in the household will also be recorded as 'Not a parent / Not applicable'

For more information on families and how ABS defines household and family characteristics, refer to the publication Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005 (cat. no. 1286.0).

Family characteristics are not collected in special dwellings (see **Residence Status** [URSTATC]).

Identifier:	**FAMNDPSC**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All

Categories:

0	No dependent students aged 15 - 24
1	1 dependent student
2	2 dependent students
3	3 dependent students
4	4 dependent students
5	5 dependent students
6	6 dependent students
7	7 dependent students
98	Special dwelling
99	Not a parent / Not applicable

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Dependent student (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Family (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 16.14 Families and Households (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: The concept of the family (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Core variables describing family structure (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Definitions of common concepts - Dependent child (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Relationship in household - Classification and coding (cat. no. 1286.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Child (cat. no. 2901.0)

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Number of dependants aged 0 to 24 years [FAMNDEPC]

Contents >> Household and Family >> Person level characteristics >> Number of dependants aged 0 to 24 years [FAMNDEPC]

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY

<< Previous Section: Family level characteristics Next Section: Education >>

NUMBER OF DEPENDANTS AGED 0 TO 24 YEARS

This data item is only attached to parents/guardians in a family and indicates how many dependants aged 0 to 24 years old they have. It only applies to dependants who usually live in the same dwelling.

Dependants include both children under 15 years (see **Number of children aged 0 to 14 years** [FAMNKIDC]) and dependent students aged 15 to 24 years (see **Number of dependent students aged 15 to 24 years** [FAMNDPSC]). Unlike children under 15 years, dependent students are part of the labour force survey and have their own records in the CURF.

In a lone parent family, the number of dependants are assigned to the lone parent or guardian record.

In a couple family, both parents/guardians have the number of dependants assigned to their records. For example, if both parents records indicate 1 dependant, they have 1 dependant together, not 1 for each parent (i.e. not 2 dependants in the family).

Other members in the family, including the dependent students aged 15 to 24 years, will be recorded as 'Not a parent / Not applicable.' Unrelated members in the household will also be recorded as 'Not a parent / Not applicable'

The data item is limited to '2 or more children aged 0 - 14' (see **Number of children aged between 0 and 14 years**).

For this data item, the number of dependants relates to the smallest possible number, and can be thought of as "at least this many dependants".

Examples:

- a family with 3 dependent students aged over 15 is a family with exactly 3 dependants (no children under 15).
- a family with 1 child under 15 and 2 dependent students is also a family with exactly 3 dependants (as the exact number of children is known).

However;

- a family with '2 or more children' under 15 and 1 dependent student has 3 **or more** dependants (the exact number of children is not known).

All of these families are reported as having '3 or more dependants'

For more information on families and how ABS defines household and family characteristics, refer to the publication Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005 (cat. no. 1286.0).

Family characteristics are not collected in special dwellings (see **Residence Status** [URSTATC]).

Identifier:	**FAMNDEPC**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All

Categories:

0	No dependants aged 0 - 24
1	1 dependant
2	2 or more dependants
3	3 or more dependants
4	4 or more dependants
5	5 or more dependants
6	6 or more dependants
7	7 or more dependants
98	Special dwelling
99	Not a parent / Not applicable

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Dependants (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Number of dependants 0-24 years attending full time education (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Family (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 16.14 Families and Households (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: The concept of the family (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Core variables describing family structure (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Definitions of common concepts - Dependent child (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Relationship in household - Classification and coding (cat. no. 1286.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Child (cat. no. 2901.0)

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Number of non-dependent children aged 15 years and over [FAMNNDPC]

Contents >> Household and Family >> Person level characteristics >> Number of non-dependent children aged 15 years and over [FAMNNDPC]

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY

<< Previous Section: Family level characteristics Next Section: Education >>

NUMBER OF NON-DEPENDENT CHILDREN AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER

This data item is only attached to parents/guardians in a family and indicates how many non-dependent children aged 15 years and over they have. It only applies to children who usually live in the same dwelling.

Unlike children under 15 years, non-dependent children over 15 years are part of the labour force survey and have their own records in the CURF. This data item counts the number of these records in the family and assigns them to the parent records

In a lone parent family, the number of dependent students are assigned to the lone parent or guardian record.

In a couple family, both parents/guardians have the number assigned to their records. For example, if both parents records indicate 1 non-dependent child, they have 1 non-dependent child together, not 1 for each parent (i.e. not 2 non-dependent children in the family).

Other members in the family, including the non-dependent children themselves, will be recorded as 'Not a parent / Not applicable.' Unrelated members in the household will also be recorded as 'Not a parent / Not applicable'

For more information on families and how ABS defines household and family characteristics, refer to the publication Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005 (cat. no. 1286.0).

Family characteristics are not collected in special dwellings (see **Residence Status** [URSTATC]).

Identifier:	**FAMNNDPC**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS

Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All

Categories:

0	No non-dependent children aged 15 and over
1	1 non-dependent child
2	2 non-dependent children
3	3 non-dependent children
4	4 non-dependent children
5	5 non-dependent children
6	6 non-dependent children
7	7 non-dependent children
98	Special dwelling
99	Not a parent / Not applicable

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Family (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 16.14 Families and Households (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: The concept of the family (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Core variables describing family structure (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Definitions of common concepts - Dependent child (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Relationship in household - Classification and coding (cat. no. 1286.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Child (cat. no. 2901.0)

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Age of youngest child [AGEYNGC]

Contents >> Household and Family >> Person level characteristics >> Age of youngest child [AGEYNGC]

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY

<< Previous Section: Family level characteristics Next Section: Education >>

AGE OF YOUNGEST CHILD

This data item is only attached to parents/guardians in a family and indicates the age of their youngest child. It only applies to children who usually live in the same dwelling.

In a lone parent family, the age of youngest child is assigned to the lone parent or guardian record. In a couple family, both parents/guardians have the age of youngest child assigned to their records.

Other members in the family will be recorded as 'Not a parent / Not applicable.' Unrelated members in the household will also be recorded as 'Not a parent / Not applicable'

For children aged 15 years and over, their specific age is available on the dependent student or non-dependent child's own record in the CURF.

For more information on families and how ABS defines household and family characteristics, refer to the publication Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005 (cat. no. 1286.0).

Family characteristics are not collected in special dwellings (see **Residence Status** [URSTATC]).

Identifier:	**AGEYNGC**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All

Categories:

0	0 years
1	1 year
2	2 years
...	...
13	13 years
14	14 years
20	15 years and over
90	No children
98	Special dwelling
99	Not a parent / Not applicable

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Family (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Age group of youngest dependant (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 16.14 Families and Households (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: The concept of the family (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Core variables describing family structure (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Definitions of common concepts - Child (cat. no. 1286.0)
Family, Household and Income Unit Variables, 2005: Relationship in household - Classification and coding (cat. no. 1286.0)

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Education

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EDUCATION

<< Previous Section: Household and Family Next Section: Employment >>

INTRODUCTION

The education data items cover the present enrolment status of students over 15 years, as well as what qualifications people have attained and their field of study.

Most of the detailed educational data was not collected in the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS), but was collected in the following supplementary surveys and appended to the longitudinal data.

- Education and Work, Australia (SEW, cat. no. 6227.0)
  Every May from seven-eighths of the LFS sample aged 15 to 64 years in 2008 and 15 to 74 years in 2009 and 2010.
- Underemployed Workers, Australia (UEW, cat. no. 6265.0)
  Every September from underemployed workers in seven-eighths of the LFS sample
- Labour Mobility, Australia (LMS, cat. no. 6209.0)
  February every 2 years from seven-eighths of the LFS sample
- Multipurpose Household Survey, Australia (MPHS, cat. no. 4100.0)
  Every month from a selected person per household in one-eighth of the LFS sample
  Note: Information obtained in the MPHS is always collected via a personal interview, and so does not relate to the data item **Respondent detail** [RESPTYPC], which only relates to the data items collected in the LFS and other supplementary surveys.

This section contains the following subsection :

Educational attendance (full-time) [EDUSTATC]
Educational enrolment [EDUENROC]
Type of educational institution [EDINSTCE]
Highest year of school completed (ASCED 2001) [HYRSCHCE]
Level of highest non-school qualification (ASCED 2001) [LVHNSQCE]
Main field of highest non-school qualification (ASCED 2001) [MFHNSQCE]

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Educational attendance (full-time) [EDUSTATC]

Contents >> Education >> Educational attendance (full-time) [EDUSTATC]

EDUCATION

<< Previous Section: Household and Family Next Section: Employment >>

EDUCATIONAL ATTENDANCE
(FULL-TIME)

This data item describes whether someone is currently attending school or a tertiary education institution full-time.

Tertiary education includes University, Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, or other educational institutions and colleges (excluding primary and secondary/high schools).

Only people aged 15 to 24 years are asked about educational attendance in the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Attending full-time education usually limits labour force participation, and so this data item provides insight into the issues around youth unemployment and participation.

For the educational attendance of people across a broader range of ages, refer to the data item **Educational enrolment** [EDUENROC].

Identifier:	**EDUSTATC**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All

Categories:

0	Aged 25 years and over / Not applicable

1	Attending neither school nor a tertiary educational institution full-time
2	Attending school
3	Attending a tertiary educational institution full-time

Related Information

Labour Force, Australia: Glossary - Attending full time education (cat. no. 6202.0)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Attending full time education (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Educational attendance (cat. no. 6103.0)
Education and Work, Australia: Glossary - Enrolled (cat. no. 6227.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status [STUP] (cat. no. 2901.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Type of Educational Institution Attending [TYPP] (cat. no. 2901.0)

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Educational enrolment [EDUENROC]

Contents >> Education >> Educational enrolment [EDUENROC]

EDUCATION

<< Previous Section: Household and Family Next Section: Employment >>

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT

This data item describes whether someone is currently enrolled in and attending full-time or part-time education.

Education includes University, Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, or other educational institutions and colleges (including secondary/high schools).

This item is mostly derived from the Survey of Education and Work, Australia (SEW, cat. no. 6227.0), which is held each year in May on seven-eighths of the sample in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) for people aged 15 to 64 years in 2008 and 15 to 74 years in 2009 and 2010.

The data is collected from people across a broader range of ages, unlike the LFS data item **Educational attendance** [EDUSTATC] which is only collected from people aged 15 to 24 years.

Some additional data has also been assembled from the Multipurpose Household Survey, Australia, 2008-09 (MPHS, cat. no. 4100.0) for a small portion in the out-going group of the LFS (the one-eighth of the LFS sample that has been in the survey for the full 8 months) in each month between July 2008 and June 2009. Information obtained in the MPHS is always collected from a selected person via a personal interview, and so does not relate to the data item **Respondent detail** [RESPTYPC], which only relates to the data items collected in the LFS and other supplementary surveys.

Identifier:	**EDUENROC**		
Level:	Person		
Source:	LFS	SEW	MPHS
Frequency:	Monthly	Annual (May)	Monthly (Jul 08 to Jun 09)
Population:	Aged 15 - 24 (limited info)	7/8th sample Aged 15 - 64 (2008) Aged 15 - 74 (2009-10)	1/8th sample (a selected person per household)

Categories:

1	Enrolled in an educational institution full-time
2	Enrolled in an educational institution part-time
3	Not enrolled in an educational institution
99	Not collected

Related Information

Labour Force, Australia: Glossary - Attending full time education (cat. no. 6202.0)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Attending full time education (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Educational attendance (cat. no. 6103.0)
Education and Work, Australia: Glossary - Enrolled (cat. no. 6227.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Type of Educational Institution Attending [TYPP] (cat. no. 2901.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status [STUP] (cat. no. 2901.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 22. Multi-Purpose Household Survey (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Type of educational institution [EDINSTCE]

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<< Previous Section: Household and Family Next Section: Employment >>

TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

This data item describes the type of educational institution that a person is currently enrolled in and attending.

This item is mostly derived from the Survey of Education and Work, Australia (SEW, cat. no. 6227.0), which is held each year in May on seven-eighths of the sample in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) for people aged 15 to 64 years in 2008 and 15 to 74 years in 2009 and 2010.

For months other than May, the data is based on responses to the LFS question on **Educational attendance** [EDUSTATC], which is only collected from people aged 15 to 24 years. These responses are coded as either 'Secondary School' or 'Non-school institution nfd' as no further information is collected on the type of institution in the LFS.

Identifier:	**EDINSTCE**	
Level:	Person	
Source:	LFS	SEW
Frequency:	Monthly	Annual (May)
Population:	Aged 15 - 24 (limited info)	7/8th sample Aged 15 - 64 (2008) Aged 15 - 74 (2009-10)

Categories:

1	Secondary School
2	University or other higher education (SEW only)
3	TAFE (SEW only)
5	Other (including Industry skills centre, SEW only)
6	Non-school institution nfd (LFS only)
9	Not enrolled in an educational institution
99	Not collected

Related Information

Labour Force, Australia: Glossary - Attending full time education (cat. no. 6202.0)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Attending full time education (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Educational attendance (cat. no. 6103.0)
Education and Work, Australia: Glossary - Educational institution (cat. no. 6227.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Type of Educational Institution Attending [TYPP] (cat. no. 2901.0)

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Highest year of school completed (ASCED 2001) [HYRSCHCE]

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<< Previous Section: Household and Family Next Section: Employment >>

HIGHEST YEAR OF SCHOOL COMPLETED (ASCED 2001)

This data item describes the highest year of school completed by someone. It does not include any unfinished years of schooling in which a student maybe currently enrolled (see **Educational attendance** [EDUSTATC]).

It is based on the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0).

This item was not collected in the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS), but was collected in the following supplementary surveys and appended to the longitudinal data.

- Education and Work, Australia (SEW, cat. no. 6227.0)
  Every May from seven-eighths of the LFS sample aged 15 to 64 years in 2008 and 15 to 74 years in 2009 and 2010.
- Underemployed Workers, Australia (UEW, cat. no. 6265.0)
  Every September from underemployed workers in seven-eighths of the LFS sample
- Labour Mobility, Australia (LMS, cat. no. 6209.0)
  February every 2 years from seven-eighths of the LFS sample
- Multipurpose Household Survey, Australia (MPHS, cat. no. 4100.0)
  Every month from a selected person per household in the out-going group of the LFS (the one-eighth of the LFS sample that has been in the survey for the full 8 months)

Note: Information obtained in the MPHS is always collected via a personal interview, and so does not relate to the data item **Respondent detail** [RESPTYPC], which only relates to the data items collected in the LFS and other supplementary surveys.

Identifier:	**HYRSCHCE**			
Level:	Person			
Source:	SEW	UEW	LMS	MPHS
Frequency:	Annual (May)	Annual (Sep)	Biennial (Feb)	Monthly
Population:	7/8th sample Aged 15 - 64 (2008) Aged 15 - 74 (2009-10)	Underemployed in 7/8th sample	7/8th sample	1/8th sample (a selected person per household)

Categories:

1	Year 12 or equivalent
2	Year 11 or equivalent
3	Year 10 or equivalent
4	Year 9 or equivalent
5	Year 8 or below
6	Never attended school / No educational attainment
99	Not collected

Related Information

Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 16.23 Education (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Education and Work, Australia: Glossary (cat. no. 6227.0)
Underemployed Workers, Australia: Appendix 1 - Educational attainment (cat. no. 6265.0)
Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Highest Year of School Completed [HSCP] (cat. no. 2901.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 21.7 Labour Mobility (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 21.14 Underemployed Workers (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 22. Multi-Purpose Household Survey (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Level of highest non-school qualification (ASCED 2001) [LVHNSQCE]

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<< Previous Section: Household and Family Next Section: Employment >>

LEVEL OF HIGHEST NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION (ASCED 2001)

This data item describes the highest level of non-school qualification completed by someone. It does not include any unfinished qualifications that they may be currently enrolled in and/or attending (see **Educational enrolment** [EDUENROC]).

It is based on the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0).

This item was not collected in the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS), but was collected in the following supplementary surveys and appended to the longitudinal data.

- Education and Work, Australia (SEW, cat. no. 6227.0)
  Every May from seven-eighths of the LFS sample aged 15 to 64 years in 2008 and 15 to 74 years in 2009 and 2010.
- Underemployed Workers, Australia (UEW, cat. no. 6265.0)
  Every September from underemployed workers in seven-eighths of the LFS sample
- Labour Mobility, Australia (LMS, cat. no. 6209.0)
  February every 2 years from seven-eighths of the LFS sample
- Multipurpose Household Survey, Australia (MPHS, cat. no. 4100.0)
  Every month from a selected person per household in the out-going group of the LFS (the one-eighth of the LFS sample that has been in the survey for the full 8 months)
  Note: Information obtained in the MPHS is always collected via a personal interview, and so does not relate to the data item **Respondent detail** [RESPTYPC], which only relates to the data items collected in the LFS and other supplementary surveys.

Identifier:	**LVHNSQCE**			
Level:	Person			
Source:	SEW	UEW	LMS	MPHS
Frequency:	Annual (May)	Annual (Sep)	Biennial (Feb)	Monthly

Population:	7/8th sample Aged 15 - 64 (2008) Aged 15 - 74 (2009-10)	Underemployed in 7/8th sample	7/8th sample	1/8th sample (a selected person per household)

Categories:

1	Postgraduate Degree
2	Graduate Diploma / Graduate Certificate
3	Bachelor Degree
4	Advanced Diploma / Diploma
5	Certificate III / IV
6	Certificate I / II
7	Certificate nfd
8	No non-school qualification
9	Level not determined
99	Not collected

Related Information

Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 16.25 Level of education (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Education and Work, Australia: Glossary - Non-school qualification (cat. no. 6227.0)
Underemployed Workers, Australia: Appendix 1 - Educational attainment (cat. no. 6265.0)
Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Non-School Qualification: Level of Education [QALLP] (cat. no. 2901.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Level of Highest Educational Attainment [HEAP] (cat. no. 2901.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 21.7 Labour Mobility (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 21.14 Underemployed Workers (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 22. Multi-Purpose Household Survey (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Main field of highest non-school qualification (ASCED 2001) [MFHNSQCE]

Contents >> Education >> Main field of highest non-school qualification (ASCED 2001) [MFHNSQCE]

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<< Previous Section: Household and Family Next Section: Employment >>

MAIN FIELD OF HIGHEST NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION (ASCED 2001)

This data item describes the main field of study in someone's completed and highest non-school qualification. It does not include any unfinished qualifications that they may be currently enrolled in and/or attending (see **Educational enrolment** [EDUENROC]).

It is based on the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0).

This item was not collected in the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS), but was collected in the following supplementary surveys and appended to the longitudinal data.

- Education and Work, Australia (SEW, cat. no. 6227.0)
  Every May from seven-eighths of the LFS sample aged 15 to 64 years in 2008 and 15 to 74 years in 2009 and 2010.
- Underemployed Workers, Australia (UEW, cat. no. 6265.0)
  Every September from underemployed workers in seven-eighths of the LFS sample
- Labour Mobility, Australia (LMS, cat. no. 6209.0)
  February every 2 years from seven-eighths of the LFS sample
- Multipurpose Household Survey, Australia (MPHS, cat. no. 4100.0)
  Every month from a selected person per household in the out-going group of the LFS (the one-eighth of the LFS sample that has been in the survey for the full 8 months)
  Note: Information obtained in the MPHS is always collected via a personal interview, and so does not relate to the data item **Respondent detail** [RESPTYPC], which only relates to the data items collected in the LFS and other supplementary surveys.

Identifier:	**MFHNSQCE**			
Level:	Person			
Source:	SEW	UEW	LMS	MPHS
Frequency:	Annual (May)	Annual (Sep)	Biennial (Feb)	Monthly
Population:	7/8th sample Aged 15 - 64 (2008) Aged 15 - 74 (2009-10)	Underemployed in 7/8th sample	7/8th sample	1/8th sample (a selected person per household)

Categories:

0	No non-school qualification / Not applicable
1	Natural and physical sciences
2	Information technology
3	Engineering and related technologies
4	Architecture and building
5	Agriculture, environmental and related studies
6	Health
7	Education
8	Management and commerce
9	Society and culture

10	Creative arts
11	Food, hospitality and personal services
12	Mixed field programmes / Field not determined
99	Not collected

Related Information

Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 16.27 Field of education (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Education and Work, Australia: Glossary - Field of education (cat. no. 6227.0)
Underemployed Workers, Australia: Appendix 1 - Educational attainment (cat. no. 6265.0)
Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Non-School Qualification: Field of Study [QALFP] (cat. no. 2901.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 21.7 Labour Mobility (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 21.14 Underemployed Workers (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 22. Multi-Purpose Household Survey (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Employment

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EMPLOYMENT

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INTRODUCTION

The employment data items cover the full-time or part-time status of employment, the type of employment, and whether a person has more than one job.

Some of the detailed employment data was not collected in the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS), but was collected in the following supplementary surveys and appended to the longitudinal data.

- Forms of Employment, Australia (FOES, cat. no. 6359.0)
  Every November from the people employed in seven-eighths of the LFS sample
- Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia (EEBTUM, cat. no. 6310.0)
  Every August from the employees in seven-eighths of the LFS sample
- Labour Mobility, Australia (LMS, cat. no. 6209.0)
  February every 2 years from seven-eighths of the LFS sample
- Multipurpose Household Survey, Australia (MPHS, cat. no. 4100.0)
  Every month from a selected person per household in one-eighth of the LFS sample.
  Note: Information obtained in the MPHS is always collected via a personal interview, and so does not relate to the data item **Respondent detail** [RESPTYPC], which only relates to the data items collected in the LFS and other supplementary surveys.

This section contains the following subsection :

Labour force status [LFSTATCE]
Full-time or part-time status of employment [FTPTEMPC]
Status in employment [STATEMCE]
Whether considered job to be casual [JOBCASUC]
Employment type [EMPTYPCE]
Whether an independent contractor [INDCONTC]
Whether held more than one job [MULTJOBC]

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Labour force status [LFSTATCE]

Contents >> Employment >> Labour force status [LFSTATCE]

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LABOUR FORCE STATUS

This data item describes whether someone is employed, unemployed, or not in the labour force.

Identifier:	**LFSTATCE**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly

Population:	All

Categories:

1	Employed
2	Unemployed
3	Not in the Labour Force (NILF)

Related Information

Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Labour force status (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 2.13. The Labour Force Framework (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Force, Australia: Glossary (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Employed (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Unemployed (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Not in the labour force (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 3. Employment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 6. Unemployment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 7. Not in the labour force (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Full-time or part-time status of employment [FTPTEMPC]

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FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT

This data item describes whether someone is employed full-time or part-time.

Identifier:	**FTPTEMPC**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All

Categories:

0	Not employed / Not applicable
1	Full-time
2	Part-time

Related Information

Labour Force, Australia: Glossary (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Employed full time, Employed part time (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 4.26 Full-time/Part-time Status (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Employed (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 3. Employment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Status in employment [STATEMCE]

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STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT

This data item details the status of someone's employment, whether they are an employee, employer, own account worker (i.e. self-employed), or a contributing family member to a family business.

Further detail is provided in the data item **Employment type** [EMPTYPCE].

Identifier:	**STATEMCE**

Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All

Categories:

0	Not employed / Not applicable
1	Employee
2	Employer
3	Own account worker or contributing family worker

Related Information

Labour Force, Australia: Glossary (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Status in employment (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 4.2 Status in Employment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Employed (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 3. Employment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Whether considered job to be casual [JOBCASUC]

Contents >> Employment >> Whether considered job to be casual [JOBCASUC]

EMPLOYMENT

<< Previous Section: Education Next Section: Hours Worked >>

WHETHER CONSIDERED JOB TO BE CASUAL

This data item describes whether someone considered their job to be casual or not.

This item was not collected in the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS), but was collected in the following supplementary surveys and appended to the longitudinal data.

- Forms of Employment, Australia (FOES, cat. no. 6359.0)
  Every November from the people employed in seven-eighths of the LFS sample
- Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia (EEBTUM, cat. no. 6310.0)
  Every August from the employees in seven-eighths of the LFS sample

Identifier:	**JOBCASUC**	
Level:	Person	
Source:	EEBTUM	FOES
Frequency:	Annual (Aug)	Annual (Nov)
Population:	Employees in 7/8th sample	Employed in 7/8th sample

Categories:

0	Not an employee / Not applicable
1	Considered job to be casual
2	Did not consider job to be casual
3	Unknown / Not collected
99	Not collected / Only collected in Aug & Nov

Related Information

Forms of Employment, Australia (FOES): Glossary - Considered job to be casual (cat. no. 6359.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 4.35 Permanent/Casual Status (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 3. Employment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 21.2 Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 21.3 Forms of Employment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Employment type [EMPTYPCE]

Contents >> Employment >> Employment type [EMPTYPCE]

EMPLOYMENT TYPE

This data item describes someone's type of employment.

It is similar to **Status in employment** [STATEMCE], but provides two further distinctions:

- Employees are split between those with and without paid leave entitlements
- Owner managers (Employers) are split between those who manage incorporated and un-incorporated enterprises.

Owner managers of incorporated enterprises (OMIES) are classified as, and indistinguishable from, employees in the standard data item **Status in employment**. This is because they are employees who work for the corporate entity. Employment type allows for these types of owner managers to be split from employees and analysed separately as employers.

Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (OMUES) are classified as employers or own account workers (self-employed) in the **Status in employment** data item.

Employees with paid leave entitlements can be regarded as having a permanent position, whereas employees without entitlements generally have temporary or casual jobs, but this is not always the case.

Information on paid leave entitlements is not collected in the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and is derived from the following supplementary surveys:

- Forms of Employment, Australia (FOES, cat. no. 6359.0)
  Every November from the people employed in seven-eighths of the LFS sample
- Labour Mobility, Australia (LMS, cat. no. 6209.0)
  February every 2 years from seven-eighths of the LFS sample
- Multipurpose Household Survey, Australia (MPHS, cat. no. 4100.0)
  Every month since July 2008 from a selected person per household in the out-going group of the LFS (the one-eighth of the LFS sample that has been in the survey for the full 8 months)
  Note: Information obtained in the MPHS is always collected via a personal interview, and so does not relate to the data item **Respondent detail** [RESPTYPC], which only relates to the data items collected in the LFS and other supplementary surveys.

Employees in the LFS who were not selected in a supplementary survey are classified as Employees nfd (not further defined).

Identifier:	**EMPTYPCE**			
Level:	Person			
Source:	LFS	FOES	LMS	MPHS
Frequency:	Monthly	Annual (Nov)	Biennial (Feb)	Monthly (Jul 08 - Dec 10)
Population:	All (limited info)	Employed in 7/8th sample	7/8th sample	1/8th sample (a selected person per household)

Categories:

0	Employee nfd (LFS only)
1	Employee with paid leave entitlements (FOES, LMS and MPHS only)
2	Employee without paid leave entitlements (FOES, LMS and MPHS only)
3	Owner manager of incorporated enterprises
4	Owner manager of unincorporated enterprises or contributing family worker
99	Not employed / Not applicable

Related Information

Forms of Employment, Australia (FOES): Conceptual Framework (cat. no. 6359.0)
Forms of Employment, Australia (FOES): Form of employment (cat. no. 6359.0)
Forms of Employment, Australia (FOES): Glossary - Form of employment (cat. no. 6359.0)
Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia (EEBTUM): Glossary (cat. no. 6310.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 4.45 Employment Type (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 21.3 Forms of Employment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 3. Employment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 21.2 Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 22. Multi-Purpose Household Survey (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Whether an independent contractor [INDCONTC]

Contents >> Employment >> Whether an independent contractor [INDCONTC]

EMPLOYMENT

<< Previous Section: Education Next Section: Hours Worked >>

WHETHER AN INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR

This data item details whether someone is working as an independent contractor or not.

Independent contractors are persons who operate their own business and who contract to perform services for others without having the legal status of an employee (i.e. persons who are engaged by a client). Independent contractors are engaged under a contract for services (a commercial contract), whereas employees are engaged under a contract of service (an employment contract).

Independent contractors' employment may take a variety of forms, for example, they may have a direct relationship with a client or work through an intermediary. Independent contractors may have employees, however they spend most of their time directly engaged with clients or on client tasks, rather than managing their staff.

This item is not collected in the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and is derived from the supplementary survey Forms of Employment, Australia (FOES, cat. no. 6359.0), which is collected every November from the employed people from seven-eighths of the LFS sample.

Identifier:	**INDCONTC**
Level:	Person
Source:	FOES
Frequency:	Annual (Nov)
Population:	Employed in 7/8th sample

Categories:

0	Not employed / Not applicable
1	Independent contractor
2	Not an independent contractor
99	Not collected / Only collected in November

Related Information

Forms of Employment, Australia (FOES): Conceptual Framework (cat. no. 6359.0)
Forms of Employment, Australia (FOES): Form of employment (cat. no. 6359.0)
Forms of Employment, Australia (FOES): Glossary - Independent contractors (cat. no. 6359.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 21.3 Forms of Employment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 3. Employment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Whether held more than one job [MULTJOBC]

Contents >> Employment >> Whether held more than one job [MULTJOBC]

EMPLOYMENT

<< Previous Section: Education Next Section: Hours Worked >>

WHETHER HELD MORE THAN ONE JOB

This data item describes whether someone worked in more than one job during the reference week. This could be due to changing jobs during the week or working in two or more jobs concurrently.

Identifier:	**MULTJOBC**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All

Categories:

0	Not employed / Not applicable
1	Held more than one job concurrently during the reference period
2	Changed jobs during the reference period
3	Held only one job during the reference period

Related Information

Labour Force, Australia: Glossary (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 3. Employment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

Hours Worked

HOURS WORKED

<< Previous Section: Employment Next Section: Underemployment >>

INTRODUCTION

The hours worked data items provide details on how many hours people work during the week.

It includes the hours actually worked during the reference week and the hours that are usually worked over a typical week.

This section contains the following subsection :

Hours worked last week in all jobs [HRSWRKCE]
Hours worked last week in main job [HRAWMJCE]
Hours usually worked in all jobs [HRUWAJC]

Hours worked last week in all jobs [HRSWRKCE]

HOURS WORKED

<< Previous Section: Employment Next Section: Underemployment >>

HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK IN ALL JOBS

This data item details how many hours someone actually worked during the reference week in all jobs.

If they only have one job, this is the number of hours worked in that job. If they have more than one job, it's the sum of all hours worked during the week in all jobs.

Identifier:	**HRSWRKCE**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All

Categories:

0	Not applicable / Less than 1 hour
1	1 to 5 hours
6	6 hours
7	7 hours
...	...
59	59 hours
60	60 hours and over

Related Information

Labour Force, Australia: Glossary - Actual hours of work (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: (Actual) hours worked categories (Persons) (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Hours worked (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 4.16 Actual Hours of Work (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 3. Employment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

Hours worked last week in main job [HRAWMJCE]

HOURS WORKED

<< Previous Section: Employment Next Section: Underemployment >>

HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK IN MAIN JOB

This data item details how many hours someone actually worked during the reference week in their main job.

If they only have one job, this is the number of hours worked in that job. If they have more than one job, it's the number of hours worked during the week in their main job only.

Identifier:	**HRAWMJCE**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All
Categories:	
0	Not applicable / Less than 1 hour
1	1 to 5 hours
6	6 hours
7	7 hours
...	...
59	59 hours
60	60 hours and over

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Hours worked in main job categories (Persons) (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force, Australia: Glossary - Actual hours of work (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: (Actual) hours worked categories (Persons) (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 4.16 Actual Hours of Work (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 3. Employment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Hours usually worked in all jobs [HRUWAJC]

Contents >> Hours Worked >> Hours usually worked in all jobs [HRUWAJC]

HOURS WORKED

<< Previous Section: Employment Next Section: Underemployment >>

HOURS USUALLY WORKED IN ALL JOBS

This data item details how many hours someone usually works during a typical week in all jobs.

If they only have one job, this is the number of hours they usually work in that job. If they have more than one job, it's the number of hours usually worked during a typical week in all of their jobs.

Identifier:	**HRUWAJC**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All
Categories:	
0	Not applicable / Less than 1 hour
1	1 to 5 hours
6	6 hours
7	7 hours
...	...
59	59 hours
60	60 hours and over

Related Information

Labour Force, Australia: Glossary - Usual hours of work (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Usual hours worked categories (Persons) (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 4.14 Usual Hours of Work (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 3. Employment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

Underemployment

UNDEREMPLOYMENT

<< Previous Section: Hours Worked Next Section: Duration of Employment >>

INTRODUCTION

The underemployment data items relate to those who are employed, but are willing and able to work more hours. Details are also provided on the reason for underemployment and whether people who work part-time would prefer, and are available, to work more hours.

Underemployment is only measured in the 'quarterly' labour force survey months: February, May, August and November (the second month of each financial year quarter).

This section contains the following subsection :

Underemployment status [UNDREMPC]
Reason worked less than 35 hours [ABSENCEC]
Whether part-time and looking for and available to work more hours [LAMHFUTC]

Underemployment status [UNDREMPC]

UNDEREMPLOYMENT

<< Previous Section: Hours Worked Next Section: Duration of Employment >>

UNDEREMPLOYMENT STATUS

This data item identifies if someone is underemployed

If someone is underemployed full-time, they usually work full-time hours but worked less than 35 this month due to economic reasons (see **Reason worked less than 35 hours** [ABSENCEC]).

If someone is underemployed part-time, they usually work less than 35 hours and are willing and available to work more hours (see **Whether part-time and looking for and available to work more hours** [LAMHFUTC]).

Underemployment is only measured in the 'quarterly' labour force survey months: February, May, August and November (the second month of each financial year quarter).

Identifier:	**UNDREMPC**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Quarterly
Population:	All

Categories:

0	Not underemployed
1	Underemployed full-time
2	Underemployed part-time
90	Not employed / Not applicable
99	Not collected monthly / Only collected in Feb, May, Aug & Nov

Related Information

Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force, Australia: Glossary - Underemployed workers (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Underemployed workers (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 5. Underemployment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

Reason worked less than 35 hours [ABSENCEC]

UNDEREMPLOYMENT

<< Previous Section: Hours Worked Next Section: Duration of Employment >>

REASON WORKED LESS THAN 35 HOURS

This data item gives the reason for why someone who usually works full-time worked less than 35 hours in the reference week.

Only those who were 'Stood down, on short time, insufficient work' are considered to be underemployed (see **Underemployment status** [UNDREMPC])

Identifier:	**ABSENCEC**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All

Categories:

0	Did not work less than 35 hours / Not employed
1	Own illness or injury, sick leave
2	Holiday, flextime, study, personal reasons
3	Began, left or lost job during reference week
4	On strike, locked out, industrial dispute, Bad weather, plant breakdown
6	Stood down, on short time, insufficient work
7	Standard work arrangements, shift work, RDO (Rostered Day Off)
8	Worked less than 35 hours for other reasons

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Main reasons worked <35 hours (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force, Australia: Glossary - Underemployed workers (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Underemployed workers (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 5. Underemployment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Whether part-time and looking for and available to work more hours [LAMHFUTC]

Contents >> Underemployment >> Whether part-time and looking for and available to work more hours [LAMHFUTC]

UNDEREMPLOYMENT

<< Previous Section: Hours Worked Next Section: Duration of Employment >>

WHETHER PART-TIME AND LOOKING FOR AND AVAILABLE TO WORK MORE HOURS

This data item details whether someone who is working part-time is actively looking for more hours in their current job, looking for a second job, or looking for another job that has more hours.

It also provides information on whether they would be available to start working more hours during the reference week or in the next 4 weeks.

People working part-time but not actively looking for more hours are also asked if they would prefer to work more hours, or are happy to continue working less than 35 hours a week.

Only those who were available to start within the next 4 weeks and had actively looked for, or preferred to work, more hours were considered to be underemployed (see **Underemployment status** [UNDREMPC]).

This data item is only measured in the 'quarterly' labour force survey months: February, May, August and November (the second month of each financial year quarter).

Identifier:	**LAMHFUTC**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Quarterly
Population:	All

Categories:

0	Not employed part-time / Not applicable
1	Had actively looked for full-time hours and was available to start last week
2	Had actively looked for more part-time hours only and was available to start last week
3	Had actively looked for full-time hours and was available to start within four weeks
4	Had actively looked for more part-time hours only and was available to start within four weeks

5	Had actively looked for full-time hours but was unavailable to start
6	Had actively looked for more part-time hours only but was unavailable to start
7	Preferred more hours but did not actively look and was available to start last week
8	Preferred more hours but did not actively look and was available to start within four weeks
9	Preferred more hours but did not actively look and was unavailable to start
10	Preferred not to work more hours
99	Not collected monthly / Only collected in Feb, May, Aug & Nov

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Whether prefer to work more hours (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force, Australia: Glossary - Underemployed workers (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Underemployed workers (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 5. Underemployment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Duration of Employment

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DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT

<< Previous Section: Underemployment Next Section: Industry and Occupation >>

INTRODUCTION

The duration of employment data items relate to how long someone has been employed, and how long they expect to continue working in their current job or business.

This section contains the following subsection :
Tenure of employment [TENUREC]
Whether employment is ongoing [ONGOINGC]

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Tenure of employment [TENUREC]

Contents >> Duration of Employment >> Tenure of employment [TENUREC]

DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT

<< Previous Section: Underemployment Next Section: Industry and Occupation >>

TENURE OF EMPLOYMENT

This data item provides details on how long someone has been working in their current job or managing their current business.

This data item is only measured in the 'quarterly' labour force survey months: February, May, August and November (the second month of each financial year quarter).

Identifier:	**TENUREC**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Quarterly
Population:	All

Categories:

0	Not employed / Not applicable
1	Employed in current job or business for less than 12 months
12	Employed in current job or business for 12 months or more
99	Not collected monthly / Only collected in Feb, May, Aug & Nov

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Duration of current job (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Employed (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 3. Employment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

Whether employment is ongoing [ONGOINGC]

DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT

<< Previous Section: Underemployment Next Section: Industry and Occupation >>

WHETHER EMPLOYMENT IS ONGOING

This data item provides details on whether someone expects to continue working in their current job or managing their current business for the next 12 months. Reasons are provided if they don't expect to continue working for the next 12 months.

This data item is only measured in the 'quarterly' labour force survey months: February, May, August and November (the second month of each financial year quarter).

Identifier:	**ONGOINGC**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Quarterly
Population:	All

Categories:

0	Not employed / Not applicable
1	Has ongoing employment - expects to be working for same business/employer in 12 months
2	Does not have ongoing employment - does not expect to be working in current job/business in 12 months time because changing jobs, leaving for personal reasons, retiring, etc.
3	Does not have ongoing employment - does not expect to be working in current job/business in 12 months time because job is temporary or business is closing down, etc.
99	Not collected monthly / Only collected in Feb, May, Aug & Nov

Related Information

Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Employed (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 3. Employment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

Industry and Occupation

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

<< Previous Section: Duration of Employment Next Section: Income and Earnings >>

INTRODUCTION

The industry and occupation data items provide details on the industry and occupation of someone's main job.

If someone is unemployed, details are provided for the industry and occupation of their last job.

Industry and occupation data are only collected in the 'quarterly' labour force survey months: February, May, August and November (the second month of each financial year quarter).

Details are also provided on whether someone is working in the public or private sector, and whether they are currently members of a trade union. These items are not collected in the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and are derived from the supplementary survey Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia (EEBTUM, cat. no. 6310.0), which is collected every August from the employees in seven-eighths of the LFS sample.

This section contains the following subsection :

Sector of main job [SECTRMJC]
Industry of main/last job (ANZSIC 2006 Division) [IND_06CB]
Industry of main/last job (ANZSIC 2006 Expanded) [IND_06CE]
Occupation of main/last job (ANZSCO 2006 Major group) [OCC_06CB]
Occupation of main/last job (ANZSCO 2006 Sub-major group) [OCC_06CE]
Trade union membership [TUMMJC]

Sector of main job [SECTRMJC]

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

<< Previous Section: Duration of Employment

Next Section: Income and Earnings >>

SECTOR OF MAIN JOB

This data item describes whether someone works in the public or private sectors.

This item is not collected in the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and is derived from the supplementary survey Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia (EEBTUM, cat. no. 6310.0), which is collected every August from the employees in seven-eighths of the LFS sample

Identifier:	**SECTRMJC**
Level:	Person
Source:	EEBTUM
Frequency:	Annual (Aug)
Population:	Employees in 7/8th sample

Categories:

0	Not an employee / Not applicable
1	Public sector
2	Private sector
3	Could not be determined / Not collected
99	Not collected / Only collected in August

Related Information

Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia (EEBTUM): Sector of main job (cat. no. 6310.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 16.7 Public/private sector (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Standard Economic Sector Classifications of Australia (SESCA), 2008 (cat. no. 1218.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Public/Private Employer Indicator [GNGP] (cat. no. 2901.0)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 3. Employment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 21.2 Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Industry of main/last job (ANZSIC 2006 Division) [IND_06CB]

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

<< Previous Section: Duration of Employment

Next Section: Income and Earnings >>

INDUSTRY OF MAIN/LAST JOB
(ANZSIC 2006 DIVISION)

This data item provides details on which industry division someone's main or last job is classified. Industry classification is based on the main economic activity performed in that job or business.

In order to distinguish between whether the industry relates to the current job of someone who is employed or the last job of someone who is unemployed, refer to **Labour force status** [LFSTATCE].

For people who are unemployed and have never worked before (new starter), or last worked over 2 years ago (former worker), industry data is not collected (see **Whether worked full-time for 2 weeks or more** [FTJSTATC]).

Industry divisions are described in detail in the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 1.0) (cat. no. 1292.0).

For more detailed industry data refer to **Industry of main/last job (ANZSIC 2006 Expanded)** [IND_06CE].

Industry data is only collected in the 'quarterly' labour force survey months: February, May, August and November (the second month of each financial year quarter).

Identifier:	**IND_06CB**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Quarterly
Population:	All

Categories:

0	Not in the labour force / Not applicable
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
2	Mining
3	Manufacturing
4	Electricity, gas, water and waste services
5	Construction
6	Wholesale trade
7	Retail trade
8	Accommodation and food services
9	Transport, postal and warehousing
10	Information Media and telecommunications
11	Financial and insurance services
12	Rental, hiring and real estate services
13	Professional, scientific and technical services
14	Administrative and support services
15	Public administration and safety
16	Education and training
17	Health care and social assistance
18	Arts and recreation services
19	Other services
90	Last worked more than 2 years ago
91	Never worked before for 2 weeks or more
99	Not collected monthly / Only collected in Feb, May, Aug & Nov

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Industry, Industry of last job (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 16.3 Industry (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 1.0) (cat. no. 1292.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Industry of Employment [INDP] (cat. no. 2901.0)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 3. Employment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Industry of main/last job (ANZSIC 2006 Expanded) [IND_06CE]

Contents >> Industry and Occupation >> Industry of main/last job (ANZSIC 2006 Expanded) [IND_06CE]

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

<< Previous Section: Duration of Employment Next Section: Income and Earnings >>

INDUSTRY OF MAIN/LAST JOB
(ANZSIC 2006 EXPANDED)

This data item provides details on which industry sub-division someone's main or last job is classified. Industry classification is based on the main economic activity performed in that job or business.

In order to distinguish between whether the industry relates to the current job of someone who is employed or the last job of someone who is unemployed, refer to **Labour force status** [LFSTATCE].

For people who are unemployed and have never worked before (new starter), or last worked over 2 years ago (former worker), industry data is not collected (see **Whether worked full-time for 2 weeks or more** [FTJSTATC]).

This data item is either 3 or 4 digits in length. The first 1 or 2 digits relate to the industry division (see **Industry of main/last job (ANZSIC 2006 Division)** [IND_06CB]), where:

1 = Division A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
2 = Division B: Mining
3 = Division C: Manufacturing
...
19 = Division S: Other Services

The last 2 digits generally relate to the industry sub-divisions as detailed in the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 1.0) (cat. no. 1292.0). In cases where 2 or more sub-divisions have been grouped together, the lowest 2 digit number is used.

Industry data is only collected in the 'quarterly' labour force survey months: February, May, August and November (the second month of each financial year quarter).

Identifier:	**IND_06CE**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Quarterly
Population:	All

Categories:

0	Not in the labour force / Not applicable
101	Agriculture
102	Other Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
109	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing nfd
200	Mining
311	Food, Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing
313	Textile, Leather, Clothing and Footwear Manufacturing

314	Wood and Paper Product Manufacturing
316	Printing (including the Reproduction of Recorded Media)
317	Petroleum, Chemical, Polymer and Associated Product Manufacturing
320	Non-metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing
321	Metal Product Manufacturing
323	Machinery and Transport Equipment Manufacturing
325	Furniture and Other Manufacturing
329	Manufacturing nfd
400	Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services
530	Building, Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction
532	Construction Services
539	Construction nfd
633	Basic Material Wholesaling
634	Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling
636	Other Wholesaling
639	Wholesale Trade nfd
739	Motor Vehicle, Parts and Fuel Retailing
741	Food Retailing
742	Other Retailing
749	Retail Trade nfd
844	Accommodation
845	Food and Beverage Services
849	Accommodation and Food Services nfd
946	Road Transport
949	Air and Space Transport
950	Other Transport
951	Postal and Courier Pick-up and Delivery Services
952	Transport Support, Warehousing and Storage Services
959	Transport, Postal and Warehousing nfd
1054	Publishing, Sound Recording and Broadcasting
1058	Telecommunication, Internet and Other Information
1069	Information Media and Telecommunications nfd
1162	Finance
1163	Insurance and Superannuation Funds
1164	Auxiliary Finance and Insurance Services
1169	Financial and Insurance Services nfd
1200	Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services
1369	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (except Computer Systems Design)
1370	Computer Systems Design and Related Services
1379	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services nfd
1472	Administrative Services
1473	Building Cleaning, Pest Control and Other Support Services
1479	Administrative and Support Services nfd
1575	Public Administration
1576	Defence (civilians only)
1577	Public Order, Safety and Regulatory Services
1579	Public Administration and Safety nfd
1680	Preschool and School Education
1681	Tertiary and Adult Education and Training
1689	Education and Training nfd
1784	Hospitals
1785	Medical and Other Health Care Services
1786	Residential Care and Social Assistance Services
1789	Health Care and Social Assistance nfd
1889	Heritage and Arts Activities
1891	Sports, Recreation and Gambling Activities
1899	Arts and Recreation Services nfd
1994	Repair and Maintenance
1995	Personal and Other Services
1999	Other Services nfd
9000	Last worked more than 2 years ago
9100	Never worked before for 2 weeks or more
9900	Not collected monthly / Only collected in Feb, May, Aug & Nov

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Industry, Industry of last job (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 16.3 Industry (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 1.0) (cat. no. 1292.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Industry of Employment [INDP] (cat. no. 2901.0)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 3. Employment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Occupation of main/last job (ANZSCO 2006 Major group) [OCC_06CB]

Contents >> Industry and Occupation >> Occupation of main/last job (ANZSCO 2006 Major group) [OCC_06CB]

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

<< Previous Section: Duration of Employment Next Section: Income and Earnings >>

OCCUPATION OF MAIN/LAST JOB
(ANZSCO 2006 MAJOR GROUP)

This data item provides details on which major occupation group someone's main or last job is classified. Occupation classification is based on the skill level, or skill specialisation, required to perform the job.

In order to distinguish between whether the occupation relates to the current job of someone who is employed or the last job of someone who is unemployed, refer to **Labour force status** [LFSTATCE].

For people who are unemployed and have never worked before (new starter), or last worked over 2 years ago (former worker), occupation data is not collected (see **Whether worked full-time for 2 weeks or more** [FTJSTATC]).

Occupation Major Groups are described in detail in the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, Revision 1 (cat. no. 1220.0).

For more detailed occupation data refer to **Occupation of main/last job (ANZSCO 2006 Sub-major group)** [OCC_06CE].

Occupation data is only collected in the 'quarterly' labour force survey months: February, May, August and November (the second month of each financial year quarter).

Identifier:	**OCC_06CB**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Quarterly
Population:	All

Categories:

0	Not in the labour force / Not applicable
1	Managers and administrators
2	Professionals
3	Technicians and trade workers
4	Community and professional service workers
5	Clerical and administrative workers
6	Sales workers
7	Machinery operators and drivers
8	Labourers
90	Last worked more than 2 years ago
91	Never worked before for 2 weeks or more
99	Not collected monthly / Only collected in Feb, May, Aug & Nov

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Occupation, Occupation of last job (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 4.7 Occupation (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, Revision 1 (cat. no. 1220.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Occupation [OCCP] (cat. no. 2901.0)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 3. Employment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Occupation of main/last job (ANZSCO 2006 Sub-major group) [OCC_06CE]

Contents >> Industry and Occupation >> Occupation of main/last job (ANZSCO 2006 Sub-major group) [OCC_06CE]

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

<< Previous Section: Duration of Employment Next Section: Income and Earnings >>

OCCUPATION OF MAIN/LAST JOB
(ANZSCO 2006 SUB-MAJOR GROUP)

This data item provides details on which sub-major occupation group someone's main or last job is classified. Occupation classification is based on the skill level, or skill specialisation, required to perform the job.

In order to distinguish between whether the occupation relates to the current job of someone who is employed or the last job of someone who is unemployed, refer to **Labour force status** [LFSTATCE].

For people who are unemployed and have never worked before (new starter), or last worked over 2 years ago (former worker), occupation data is not collected (see **Whether worked full-time for 2 weeks or more** [FTJSTATC]).

Occupation Sub-major Groups are described in detail in the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, Revision 1 (cat. no. 1220.0).

For broader occupation groups refer to **Occupation of main/last job (ANZSCO 2006 Major group)** [OCC_06CB].

Occupation data is only collected in the 'quarterly' labour force survey months: February, May, August and November (the second month of each financial year quarter).

Identifier:	**OCC_06CE**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Quarterly
Population:	All

Categories:

0	Not in the labour force / Not applicable
10	Managers nfd
11	Chief Executives, General Managers and Legislators
12	Farmers and Farm Managers
13	Specialist Managers

14	Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers
20	Professionals nfd
21	Arts and Media Professionals
22	Business, Human Resource and Marketing Professionals
23	Design, Engineering, Science and Transport Professionals
24	Education Professionals
25	Health Professionals
26	ICT Professionals
27	Legal, Social and Welfare Professionals
30	Technicians and Trades Workers nfd
31	Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians
32	Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers
33	Construction Trades Workers
34	Electrotechnology and Telecommunications Trades Workers
35	Food Trades Workers
36	Skilled Animal and Horticultural Workers
39	Other Technicians and Trades Workers
40	Community and Personal Service Workers nfd
41	Health and Welfare Support Workers
42	Carers and Aides
43	Hospitality Workers
44	Protective Service Workers
45	Sports and Personal Service Workers
50	Clerical and Administrative Workers nfd
51	Office Managers and Program Administrators
52	Personal Assistants and Secretaries
53	General Clerical Workers
54	Inquiry Clerks and Receptionists
55	Numerical Clerks
56	Clerical and Office Support Workers
59	Other Clerical and Administrative Workers
60	Sales Workers nfd
61	Sales Representatives and Agents
62	Sales Assistants and Salespersons
63	Sales Support Workers
70	Machinery Operators and Drivers nfd
71	Machine and Stationary Plant Operators
72	Mobile Plant Operators
73	Road and Rail Drivers
74	Storepersons
80	Labourers nfd
81	Cleaners and Laundry Workers
82	Construction and Mining Labourers
83	Factory Process Workers
84	Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers
85	Food Preparation Assistants
89	Other Labourers
90	Last worked more than 2 years ago
91	Never worked before for 2 weeks or more
99	Not collected monthly / Only collected in Feb, May, Aug & Nov

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Occupation, Occupation of last job (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 4.7 Occupation (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, Revision 1 (cat. no. 1220.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Occupation [OCCP] (cat. no. 2901.0)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 3. Employment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Trade union membership [TUMMJC]

Contents >> Industry and Occupation >> Trade union membership [TUMMJC]

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

<< Previous Section: Duration of Employment Next Section: Income and Earnings >>

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP

This data item details whether someone is a member of a trade union or not. Details are also provided on whether their membership is related to their main job.

This item is not collected in the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and is derived from the supplementary survey Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia (EEBTUM, cat. no. 6310.0), which is collected every August from the employees in seven-eighths of the LFS sample

Identifier:	**TUMMJC**
Level:	Person
Source:	EEBTUM
Frequency:	Annual (Aug)
Population:	Employees in 7/8th sample

Categories:

0	Not an employee / Not applicable
1	Trade union member related to main job
2	Trade union member not related to main job
3	Not a trade union member

4	Unknown / Not collected
99	Not collected / Only collected in August

Related Information

Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia (EEBTUM): Glossary - Trade union, Trade union member (cat. no. 6310.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 13.29 Trade Union Membership (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 3. Employment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 21.2 Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Income and Earnings

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INCOME AND EARNINGS

<< Previous Section: Industry and Occupation Next Section: Unemployment >>

INTRODUCTION

The income and earnings data items provide details on the amount of money someone earns in their main job and their personal gross weekly income. Details are also provided on their principal source of income.

Information on income and earnings is not collected in the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and is derived from the following supplementary surveys:

- Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia (EEBTUM, cat. no. 6310.0)
  - Every August from the employees in seven-eighths of the LFS sample.
  - Relates to the money earned in their main job as an **employee only**, and does not include any other sources of income or earnings.
  - See **Weekly earnings in main job** [WINCMJCE].

- Multipurpose Household Survey, Australia (MPHS, cat. no. 4100.0)
  - Every month from a selected person per household in the out-going group of the LFS (the one-eighth of the LFS sample that has been in the survey for the full 8 months)
  - Information obtained in the MPHS is always collected via a personal interview, and so does not relate to the data item **Respondent detail** [RESPTYPC], which only relates to the data items collected in the LFS and other supplementary surveys.
  - Relates to all income from all sources.
  - See **Current weekly gross personal income from all sources** [WINCALCE].

These two sources of data provide distinctly different measurements of income or earnings, and are never collected from the same person in the same month. They may be collected from the same person in different months for a small number of people in the sample.

This section contains the following subsection :
Current weekly gross personal income from all sources [WINCALCE]
Weekly earnings in main job [WINCMJCE]
Main source of income [PRNINCCE]

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Current weekly gross personal income from all sources [WINCALCE]

Contents >> Income and Earnings >> Current weekly gross personal income from all sources [WINCALCE]

INCOME AND EARNINGS

<< Previous Section: Industry and Occupation Next Section: Unemployment >>

CURRENT WEEKLY GROSS PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES

This data item provides the total gross income someone receives in a week. Income is provided in $100 ranges up to $2000 per week.

Income includes regular and recurring cash receipts, such as moneys received from wages and salaries, government pensions and allowances, and other regular receipts such as superannuation, workers' compensation, child support, scholarships, profit or loss from own unincorporated business or partnership and property income. Total gross income is the sum of the income from all these sources before income tax or the Medicare levy are deducted.

This item is not collected in the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and is derived from the supplementary survey Multipurpose Household Survey, Australia (MPHS, cat. no. 4100.0), which is collected every month from one selected person per household in the out-going group of the LFS (the one-eighth of the LFS sample that has been in the survey for the full 8 months). Information obtained in the MPHS is always collected via a personal interview, and so does not relate to the data item **Respondent detail** [RESPTYPC], which only relates to the data items collected in the LFS and other supplementary surveys.

Identifier:	**WINCALCE**
Level:	Person
Source:	MPHS

Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	1/8th sample (1 person per household)

Categories:

0	No income
1	$1 and under $100
2	$100 and under $200
3	$200 and under $300
4	$300 and under $400
5	$400 and under $500
6	$500 and under $600
7	$600 and under $700
8	$700 and under $800
9	$800 and under $900
10	$900 and under $1000
11	$1000 and under $1100
12	$1100 and under $1200
13	$1200 and under $1300
14	$1300 and under $1400
15	$1400 and under $1500
16	$1500 and under $1600
17	$1600 and under $1700
18	$1700 and under $1800
19	$1800 and under $1900
20	$1900 and under $2000
21	$2000 and over
89	Negative income
98	Could not be determined / Not known
99	Not collected

Related Information

Standards for Income Variables, 2010 (cat. no. 1287.0)
Standards for Income Variables, 2010: Total income (cat. no. 1287.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Income (cat. no. 2901.0)
Technical Manual: Multipurpose Household Survey, Expanded CURF, Australia (MPHS) (cat. no. 4100.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 12. Employee Remuneration (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 3. Employment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 22. Multi-Purpose Household Survey (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Weekly earnings in main job [WINCMJCE]

Contents >> Income and Earnings >> Weekly earnings in main job [WINCMJCE]

INCOME AND EARNINGS

<< Previous Section: Industry and Occupation Next Section: Unemployment >>

WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB

This data item provides the total gross earnings someone earns in a week in their main job as an employee. Earnings are provided in $100 ranges up to $2000 per week.

This item is not collected in the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and is derived from the supplementary survey Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia (EEBTUM, cat. no. 6310.0), which is collected every August from the employees in seven-eighths of the LFS sample. Owner managers of incorporated enterprises are also included as employees in the survey.

Total gross earnings is the wage or salary collected as an employee before income tax or the Medicare levy are deducted.

The data collected from the EEBTUM survey only relates to the earnings in their main job as an employee only, and does not include any other sources of income or earnings. For income from all sources, refer to **Current weekly gross personal income from all sources** [WINCALCE].

Identifier:	**WINCMJCE**
Level:	Person
Source:	EEBTUM
Frequency:	Annual (Aug)
Population:	Employees in 7/8th sample

Categories:

0	Did not draw a wage or salary
1	$1 and under $100
2	$100 and under $200
3	$200 and under $300
4	$300 and under $400
5	$400 and under $500
6	$500 and under $600
7	$600 and under $700
8	$700 and under $800
9	$800 and under $900
10	$900 and under $1000
11	$1000 and under $1100

12	$1100 and under $1200
13	$1200 and under $1300
14	$1300 and under $1400
15	$1400 and under $1500
16	$1500 and under $1600
17	$1600 and under $1700
18	$1700 and under $1800
19	$1800 and under $1900
20	$1900 and under $2000
21	$2000 and over
90	Not an employee / Not applicable
98	Could not be determined / Not known
99	Not collected

Related Information

Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia (EEBTUM): Glossary - Weekly earnings (cat. no. 6310.0)
Information Paper: Changes to ABS Measures of Employee Remuneration, 2006: 3.4 Earnings (cat. no. 6313.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 12. Employee Remuneration (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 3. Employment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 21.2 Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Main source of income [PRNINCCE]

Contents >> Income and Earnings >> Main source of income [PRNINCCE]

INCOME AND EARNINGS

<< Previous Section: Industry and Occupation Next Section: Unemployment >>

MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME

This data item describes the main source of income. It relates to the income provided in the total weekly personal income data items.

For **Current weekly gross personal income from all sources** [WINCALCE], collected in the Multipurpose Household Survey, Australia (MPHS, cat. no. 4100.0), the main source of income relates to the greatest contributor of the income in dollar terms to the person's personal income. It does not take account of other income received by their **household**, and the main source of income for the **household** may in fact be a different type of income.

This data item also classifies those employees who reported earnings for **Weekly earnings in main job** [WINCMJCE], collected in Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia (EEBTUM, cat. no. 6310.0), as 'Employee income.' In EEBTUM only employees are surveyed, and these earnings only relate to their main employee job. Income from all sources is not collected in EEBTUM.

There will be cases where someone's main income source will be from income sources other than employee income (i.e working part-time and also receiving government benefits or superannuation) but as this is not collected in the EEBTUM survey, it can not be identified in this data item - they will be classified as 'Employee income' in all cases. Caution should be taken when using this data item where it relates to earnings in main job as collected in EEBTUM.

Identifier:	**PRNINCCE**	
Level:	Person	
Source:	MPHS	EEBTUM
Frequency:	Monthly	Annual (Aug)
Population:	1/8th sample (1 person per household)	Employees in 7/8th sample (limited info)

Categories:

0	No income / Not applicable
1	Employee income (only response for EEBTUM)
2	Unincorporated business income
3	Government pensions and allowances
4	Other income
98	Could not be determined / Not known
99	Not collected

Related Information

Standards for Income Variables, 2010 (cat. no. 1287.0)
Standards for Income Variables, 2010: Total income (cat. no. 1287.0)
Census Dictionary, 2011: Income (cat. no. 2901.0)
Technical Manual: Multipurpose Household Survey, Expanded CURF, Australia (MPHS) (cat. no. 4100.0)
Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia (EEBTUM): Glossary - Weekly earnings (cat. no. 6310.0)
Information Paper: Changes to ABS Measures of Employee Remuneration, 2006: 3.4 Earnings (cat. no. 6313.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 12. Employee Remuneration (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 3. Employment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 21.2 Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 22. Multi-Purpose Household Survey (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

Unemployment

UNEMPLOYMENT

<< Previous Section: Income and Earnings Next Section: Duration of Unemployment >>

INTRODUCTION

The unemployment data items provide details on the reason for unemployment, previous work experience and whether someone is looking for a full-time or part-time job.

This section contains the following subsection :

Full-time or part-time status of unemployment [FTPTUNC]
Whether worked full-time for 2 weeks or more [FTJSTATC]
Reason for unemployment (basic) [REASUNCB]
Reason for unemployment (expanded) [REASUNCE]

Full-time or part-time status of unemployment [FTPTUNC]

UNEMPLOYMENT

<< Previous Section: Income and Earnings Next Section: Duration of Unemployment >>

FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME STATUS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

This data item describes whether someone who is unemployed is looking for full-time or part-time work.

If someone is looking for any job, regardless of whether it is full-time or part-time, they are reported as looking for full-time work.

Identifier:	**FTPTUNC**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All
Categories:	
0	Not unemployed / Not applicable
1	Looking for full-time work
2	Looking for part-time work

Related Information

Labour Force, Australia: Glossary (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Unemployed looking for full time work (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Unemployed looking for part time work (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Unemployed (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 6. Unemployment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

Whether worked full-time for 2 weeks or more [FTJSTATC]

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<< Previous Section: Income and Earnings Next Section: Duration of Unemployment >>

WHETHER WORKED FULL-TIME FOR 2 WEEKS OR MORE

This data item details whether someone who is unemployed has previous full-time work experience (a 'former worker').

They need to have worked full-time for at least 2 weeks or more to count as having full-time work experience. Details are also provided on whether they last worked full-time in the last 2 years or over 2 years ago.

This item also reveals whether someone is a 'new starter' - someone who has never worked before and is looking for their first job.

Identifier:	**FTJSTATC**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All

Categories:

0	Not unemployed / Not applicable
1	Has worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the last 2 years
2	Has worked full-time for 2 weeks or more, 2 or more years ago
3	Has never worked full-time for 2 weeks or more but has worked
4	Has never worked

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Unemployed looking for first full time job (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Unemployed (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 6. Unemployment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Reason for unemployment (basic) [REASUNCB]

Contents >> Unemployment >> Reason for unemployment (basic) [REASUNCB]

UNEMPLOYMENT

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REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT (BASIC)

This data item provides a (simplified) reason for someone's unemployment - whether they were a 'job leaver' or a 'job loser.'

Reason for unemployment is not recorded for people who last worked over 2 years ago ('Former worker') or have never worked before (see **Whether worked full-time for 2 weeks or more** [FTJSTATC]).

More detailed reasons for unemployment are provided in **Reason for unemployment (expanded)** [REASUNCE].

Reason for unemployment data is only collected in the 'quarterly' labour force survey months: February, May, August and November (the second month of each financial year quarter).

Identifier:	**REASUNCB**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Quarterly
Population:	All

Categories:

0	Not unemployed / Not applicable
1	Job loser
2	Job leaver
8	Former worker
9	Never worked
99	Not collected monthly / Only collected in Feb, May, Aug & Nov

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Reason for leaving last job (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Reason for unemployment (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Unemployed (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 6. Unemployment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

Reason for unemployment (expanded) [REASUNCE]

UNEMPLOYMENT

<< Previous Section: Income and Earnings Next Section: Duration of Unemployment >>

REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT (EXPANDED)

This data item provides detailed reasons for someone's unemployment.

Reason for unemployment is not recorded for people who last worked over 2 years ago or have never worked before (see **Whether worked full-time for 2 weeks or more** [FTJSTATC]).

Broad reasons for unemployment ('job leaver' or 'job loser') are provided in **Reason for unemployment (basic)** [REASUNCB].

Reason for unemployment data is only collected in the 'quarterly' labour force survey months: February, May, August and November (the second month of each financial year quarter).

Identifier:	**REASUNCE**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Quarterly
Population:	All

Categories:

0	Not unemployed / Not applicable
1	Laid off or retrenched
2	Temporary or seasonal job
3	Own ill health or injury
4	Own business closed for economic reasons
5	Unsatisfactory work arrangements, pay or hours
6	Holiday job or returned to studies
7	Stopped work in last job for other reasons
8	Last worked more than 2 years ago
9	Never worked before for 2 weeks or more
99	Not collected monthly / Only collected in Feb, May, Aug & Nov

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Reason for leaving last job (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Reason for unemployment (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Unemployed (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 6. Unemployment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

Duration of Unemployment

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

<< Previous Section: Unemployment Next Section: Not in the Labour Force >>

INTRODUCTION

The duration of unemployment data items provide details for how long someone has been unemployed, including:

- duration since any previous full-time work; and
- duration since any form of previous work

This section contains the following subsection :

Duration of unemployment (since any previous work - basic) [DURUNCB]
Duration of unemployment (since any previous work - expanded) [DURUNCE]
Duration of unemployment (since any previous full-time work - basic) [DURUNFCB]
Duration of unemployment (since any previous full-time work - expanded) [DURUNFCE]

Duration of unemployment (since any previous work - basic) [DURUNCB]

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

<< Previous Section: Unemployment Next Section: Not in the Labour Force >>

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(SINCE ANY PREVIOUS WORK - BASIC)

This data item identifies whether someone is classed as being 'short-term' or 'long-term' unemployed. It is based on the number of weeks they have been unemployed and looking for work

If they have been unemployed for less than 52 weeks, they are considered to be short-term unemployed. Those that have been looking for 52 weeks or longer are classified as long-term unemployed.

The detailed number of weeks someone has been unemployed are provided in **Duration of unemployment (since any previous work - expanded)** [DURUNCE].

Identifier:	**DURUNCB**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All
Categories:	
0	Not unemployed / Not applicable
1	Short-term unemployed
2	Long-term unemployed

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Duration of unemployment categories (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force, Australia, Feb 2011: Changes this month: Historical Revisions - Duration of Unemployment (cat. no. 6202)
Information Paper: Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire, 2001 - Duration of Unemployment (cat. no. 6295.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 6.28 Duration of Unemployment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Unemployed (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 6. Unemployment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Duration of unemployment (since any previous work - expanded) [DURUNCE]

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

<< Previous Section: Unemployment Next Section: Not in the Labour Force >>

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(SINCE ANY PREVIOUS WORK - EXPANDED)

This data item provides the number of weeks someone has been unemployed and looking for work

Broad classifications of short-term and long-term unemployed are provided in **Duration of unemployment (since any previous work - basic)** [DURUNCB].

Identifier:	**DURUNCE**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All
Categories:	
0	Not unemployed / Not applicable
1	Under 4 weeks
4	4 weeks
5	5 weeks
...	...
103	103 weeks

104	104 weeks and over

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Duration of unemployment categories (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force, Australia, Feb 2011: Changes this month: Historical Revisions - Duration of Unemployment (cat. no. 6202)
Information Paper: Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire, 2001 - Duration of Unemployment (cat. no. 6295.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 6.28 Duration of Unemployment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Unemployed (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 6. Unemployment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Duration of unemployment (since any previous full-time work - basic) [DURUNFCB]

Contents >> Duration of Unemployment >> Duration of unemployment (since any previous full-time work - basic) [DURUNFCB]

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

<< Previous Section: Unemployment Next Section: Not in the Labour Force >>

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(SINCE ANY PREVIOUS FULL-TIME WORK - BASIC)

This data item identifies whether someone is classed as being 'short-term' or 'long-term' unemployed since their last full-time job. It is based on the number of weeks they have been unemployed and looking for work, disregarding any periods of part-time employment.

If they have never been employed full-time before, the duration is simply the number of weeks they have been looking for their first full-time job.

If they have been unemployed for less than 52 weeks, they are considered to be short-term unemployed. Those that have been looking for a full-time job for 52 weeks or longer are classified as long-term unemployed.

The detailed number of weeks someone has been unemployed since their last full-time job are provided in **Duration of unemployment (since any previous full-time work - expanded)** [DURUNFCE].

Identifier:	**DURUNFCB**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All
Categories:	
0	Not unemployed / Not applicable
1	Short-term unemployed
2	Long-term unemployed

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Duration of unemployment since last full time job categories (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force, Australia, Feb 2011: Changes this month: Historical Revisions - Duration of Unemployment (cat. no. 6202)
Information Paper: Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire, 2001 - Duration of Unemployment (cat. no. 6295.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 6.28 Duration of Unemployment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Unemployed (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 6. Unemployment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Duration of unemployment (since any previous full-time work - expanded) [DURUNFCE]

Contents >> Duration of Unemployment >> Duration of unemployment (since any previous full-time work - expanded) [DURUNFCE]

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

<< Previous Section: Unemployment Next Section: Not in the Labour Force >>

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(SINCE ANY PREVIOUS FULL-TIME WORK - EXPANDED)

This data item provides the number of weeks someone has been unemployed and looking for full-time work, disregarding any periods of part-time employment.

If they have never been employed full-time before, the duration is simply the number of weeks they have been looking for their first full-time job.

Broad classifications of short-term and long-term unemployed since any previous full-time jobs are provided in **Duration of unemployment (since any previous full-time work - basic)** [DURUNFCB].

Identifier:	**DURUNFCE**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All

Categories:

0	Not unemployed / Not applicable
1	Under 4 weeks
4	4 weeks
5	5 weeks
...	...
103	103 weeks
104	104 weeks and over

Related Information

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Duration of unemployment since last full time job categories (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Force, Australia, Feb 2011: Changes this month: Historical Revisions - Duration of Unemployment (cat. no. 6202)
Information Paper: Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire, 2001 - Duration of Unemployment (cat. no. 6295.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 6.28 Duration of Unemployment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Unemployed (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 6. Unemployment (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Not in the Labour Force

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NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

<< Previous Section: Duration of Unemployment Next Section: Retirement >>

INTRODUCTION

The Not in the Labour Force (NILF) data items provide details on the status of people not in the labour force, their main activities when not in the labour force, and the reason for leaving the labour force.

Aspects of whether they are marginally attached and may return to the labour force (e.g. 'discouraged job seekers') are also explored.

Most of these detailed items are not collected in the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and are derived from the supplementary survey Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (PNILF, cat. no. 6220.0), which is collected every September from those who are not in the labour force in seven-eighths of the LFS sample.

This section contains the following subsection :

Reason for not in the labour force [NLFSTATC]
Main activity when not in the labour force [NLFMNACC]
Whether wanted to work [NLFWWRKC]
Whether available to start work and with marginal attachment [NLFMGATC]
Reason for ceasing last job [REASNLFC]

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Reason for not in the labour force [NLFSTATC]

Contents >> Not in the Labour Force >> Reason for not in the labour force [NLFSTATC]

NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

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REASON FOR NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

This data item provides reasons for why someone is not actively participating in the labour force.

It helps to distinguish between those who can't or are not intending to work and those who could be available to enter the labour force in the future.

Identifier:	**NLFSTATC**
Level:	Person
Source:	LFS
Frequency:	Monthly
Population:	All

Categories:

0	In the labour force / Not applicable
1	Institutionalised or at boarding school
3	Permanently unable to work
4	Permanently not intending to work
5	Not looking for work
6	Looking for work but not actively
7	Actively looking for work, unavailable to start, but available in next four weeks
8	Actively looking for work but unavailable to start in next four weeks

Related Information

Labour Force, Australia: Glossary - Not in labour force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Reason not in the labour force (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 7.4 to 7.7 (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Not in the labour force (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 7. Not in the labour force (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Main activity when not in the labour force [NLFMNACC]

Contents >> Not in the Labour Force >> Main activity when not in the labour force [NLFMNACC]

NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

<< Previous Section: Duration of Unemployment Next Section: Retirement >>

MAIN ACTIVITY WHEN NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

This data item provides the main activity someone is doing while they are not actively participating in the labour force.

It helps to distinguish between those who can't or are not intending to work and those who could be available to enter the labour force in the future.

This item is not collected in the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and is derived from the supplementary survey Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (PNILF, cat. no. 6220.0), which is collected every September from those who are not in the labour force in seven-eighths of the LFS sample.

Identifier:	**NLFMNACC**
Level:	Person
Source:	PNILF
Frequency:	Annual (Sep)
Population:	NILF in 7/8th sample

Categories:

0	In the labour force / Not applicable
1	Retired or voluntarily inactive
2	Home duties
3	Caring for children
4	Attending an educational institution
5	Own long-term health condition or disability
6	Own short-term illness or injury
7	Looking after ill or disabled person
8	Travel, holiday or leisure activity
9	Working in unpaid voluntary job
10	Other
99	Not collected / Only collected in September

Related Information

Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia: Glossary - Main activity when not in the labour force (cat. no. 6220.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 7.4 to 7.7 (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Not in the labour force (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 7. Not in the labour force (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 21.10 Persons Not in the Labour Force (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Whether wanted to work [NLFWWRKC]

NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

<< Previous Section: Duration of Unemployment Next Section: Retirement >>

WHETHER WANTED TO WORK

This data item details whether someone who is not in the labour force wants to work or not.

This item is not collected in the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and is derived from the supplementary survey Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (PNILF, cat. no. 6220.0), which is collected every September from those who are not in the labour force in seven-eighths of the LFS sample.

Identifier:	**NLFWWRKC**
Level:	Person
Source:	PNILF
Frequency:	Annual (Sep)
Population:	NILF in 7/8th sample

Categories:

0	In the labour force / Not applicable
1	Wanted to work
2	Might want to work
3	Did not want to work
4	Did not know
5	Permanently unable to work
99	Not collected / Only collected in September

Related Information

Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia: Glossary - Wanted to work (cat. no. 6220.0)
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia: Glossary - Discouraged job seekers (cat. no. 6220.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 7.5 to 7.6 and 7.11 to 7.15 (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Not in the labour force (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 7. Not in the labour force (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 21.10 Persons Not in the Labour Force (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Whether available to start work and with marginal attachment [NLFMGATC]

NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

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WHETHER AVAILABLE TO START WORK AND WITH MARGINAL ATTACHMENT

This data item details whether someone who is not in the labour force and wants to work is available in the next 4 weeks and/or was actively looking for work. This outlines varying degrees of marginal attachment to the labour force.

This item is not collected in the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and is derived from the supplementary survey Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (PNILF, cat. no. 6220.0), which is collected every September from those who are not in the labour force in seven-eighths of the LFS sample.

Identifier:	**NLFMGATC**
Level:	Person
Source:	PNILF
Frequency:	Annual (Sep)
Population:	NILF in 7/8th sample

Categories:

0	In the labour force / Not applicable
1	Wanted to work, actively looking and were available to start work within four weeks
2	Wanted to work, actively looking and were not available to start work within four weeks
4	Wanted to work, not actively looking and were available to start within four weeks
5	Wanted to work, not actively looking and were not available to start work within four weeks
99	Not collected / Only collected in September

Related Information

Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia: Glossary - Marginal attachment to the labour force (cat. no. 6220.0)
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia: Glossary - Discouraged job seekers (cat. no. 6220.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 7.5 to 7.6 and 7.11 to 7.15 (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Not in the labour force (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 7. Not in the labour force (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 21.10 Persons Not in the Labour Force (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Reason for ceasing last job [REASNLFC]

Contents >> Not in the Labour Force >> Reason for ceasing last job [REASNLFC]

NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

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REASON FOR CEASING LAST JOB

This data item provides the reason why someone who is no longer in the labour force left their previous job.

This item is not collected in the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and is derived from the supplementary survey Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (PNILF, cat. no. 6220.0), which is collected every September from those who are not in the labour force in seven-eighths of the LFS sample.

Identifier:	**REASNLFC**
Level:	Person
Source:	PNILF
Frequency:	Annual (Sep)
Population:	NILF in 7/8th sample

Categories:

0	In the labour force / Not applicable
1	Retrenched, made redundant, employer went out of business, dismissed, no work was available
2	Job was temporary or seasonal
3	Unsatisfactory work arrangements
5	Own business closed down for economic reasons
6	Own business closed down for other than economic reasons
7	Retired, did not want to work any longer
8	Pregnancy or to have children
9	Own long-term health condition or disability
10	Own short-term illness or injury
11	To get married
12	To look after family, house or someone else
13	To have holidays, moved house or spouse transferred
14	Returned to studies
15	Other
16	Never had a job
99	Not collected / Only collected in September

Related Information

Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia: Glossary - Left a job, Lost a job (cat. no. 6220.0)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Not in the labour force (cat. no. 6103.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 7. Not in the labour force (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 21.10 Persons Not in the Labour Force (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Retirement

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RETIREMENT

<< Previous Section: Not in the Labour Force Next Section: Weighting and Benchmarks >>

INTRODUCTION

The retirement data items provide details on whether someone is retired or not. For those who are not retired, their plans for retirement and the age they intend to retire are provided.

These detailed items are not collected in the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and are derived from the Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia (cat. no. 6238.0) topic of the Multipurpose Household Survey, Australia (MPHS, cat. no. 4100.0). The topic is run every 2 years and collected every month over a financial year period from a selected person per household in the out-going group of the LFS (the one-eighth of the LFS sample that has been in the survey for the full 8 months). The periods that relate to this release of the CURF are July 2008 to June 2009 and July 2010 to December 2010.

Note: Information obtained in the MPHS is always collected via a personal interview, and so does not relate to the data item **Respondent detail** [RESPTYPC], which only relates to the data items collected in the LFS and other supplementary surveys.

This section contains the following subsection :

Retirement status [RETSTATC]
Age intends to retire [RETAGEC]
Intentions to retire from the labour force [RETPLANC]

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Retirement status [RETSTATC]

Contents >> Retirement >> Retirement status [RETSTATC]

RETIREMENT

<< Previous Section: Not in the Labour Force Next Section: Weighting and Benchmarks >>

RETIREMENT STATUS

This data item identifies whether someone who is not in the labour force is retired. Those who aren't retired provide their intentions on whether they intend to return to full-time or part-time work.

This data item is not collected in the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and is derived from the Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia (cat. no. 6238.0) topic of the Multipurpose Household Survey, Australia (MPHS, cat. no. 4100.0). The topic is run every 2 years and collected every month over a financial year period from a selected person per household in the out-going group of the LFS (the one-eighth of the LFS sample that has been in the survey for the full 8 months). The periods that relate to this release of the CURF are July 2008 to June 2009 and July 2010 to December 2010.

Note: Information obtained in the MPHS is always collected via a personal interview, and so does not relate to the data item **Respondent detail** [RESPTYPC], which only relates to the data items collected in the LFS and other supplementary surveys.

Identifier:	**RETSTATC**
Level:	Person
Source:	RRI
Frequency:	Monthly (Jul 08 - Jun 09 and Jul 10 - Dec 10)
Population:	Aged 45 years and over in 1/8th sample (a selected person per household)

Categories:

0	In the labour force / Not applicable
1	Retired from labour force
2	Not retired and intends to look for, or take up, full-time work in the future
3	Not retired and intends to look for, or take up, part-time work in the future
4	Had never worked for two weeks or more
99	Not collected

Related Information

Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia: Glossary - Retired from the labour force (cat. no. 6238.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 22.2 Retirement and Retirement Intentions (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 7. Not in the labour force (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Age intends to retire [RETAGEC]

Contents >> Retirement >> Age intends to retire [RETAGEC]

RETIREMENT

<< Previous Section: Not in the Labour Force Next Section: Weighting and Benchmarks >>

AGE INTENDS TO RETIRE

This data item identifies what age someone intends to retire from the labour force.

This data item is not collected in the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and is derived from the Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia (cat. no. 6238.0) topic of the Multipurpose Household Survey, Australia (MPHS, cat. no. 4100.0). The topic is run every 2 years and collected every month over a

financial year period from a selected person per household in the out-going group of the LFS (the one-eighth of the LFS sample that has been in the survey for the full 8 months). The periods that relate to this release of the CURF are July 2008 to June 2009 and July 2010 to December 2010.

Note: Information obtained in the MPHS is always collected via a personal interview, and so does not relate to the data item **Respondent detail** [RESPTYPC], which only relates to the data items collected in the LFS and other supplementary surveys.

Identifier:	**RETAGEC**
Level:	Person
Source:	RRI
Frequency:	Monthly (Jul 08 - Jun 09 and Jul 10 - Dec 10)
Population:	Aged 45 years and over in 1/8th sample (a selected person per household)

Categories:

0	Retired from labour force / Not applicable
1	Did not know age
2	Never intends to retire
3	Did not know whether will retire
9	Not collected
54	54 years and under
55	55 years
56	56 years
...	...
73	73 years
74	74 years
75	75 years and over

Related Information

Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia: Glossary - Intends to retire from the labour force (cat. no. 6238.0)
Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia: Glossary - Not retired from the labour force (cat. no. 6238.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 22.2 Retirement and Retirement Intentions (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 7. Not in the labour force (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Intentions to retire from the labour force [RETPLANC]

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RETIREMENT

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INTENTIONS TO RETIRE FROM THE LABOUR FORCE

This data item outlines how someone intends to transition from employment to retirement.

This data item is not collected in the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and is derived from the Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia (cat. no. 6238.0) topic of the Multipurpose Household Survey, Australia (MPHS, cat. no. 4100.0). The topic is run every 2 years and collected every month over a financial year period from a selected person per household in the out-going group of the LFS (the one-eighth of the LFS sample that has been in the survey for the full 8 months). The periods that relate to this release of the CURF are July 2008 to June 2009 and July 2010 to December 2010.

Note: Information obtained in the MPHS is always collected via a personal interview, and so does not relate to the data item **Respondent detail** [RESPTYPC], which only relates to the data items collected in the LFS and other supplementary surveys.

Identifier:	**RETPLANC**
Level:	Person
Source:	RRI
Frequency:	Monthly (Jul 08 - Jun 09 and Jul 10 - Dec 10)
Population:	Aged 45 years and over in 1/8th sample (a selected person per household)

Categories:

0	Retired from labour force / Not applicable
1	Full-time worker who intends to continue with full-time work and retire from the labour force
2	Full-time worker who intends to continue with full-time work and did not know whether intends to retire from the labour force
3	Full-time worker who intends to retire from full-time work and work part-time and intends to retire from the labour force
4	Full-time worker who intends to retire from full-time work and work part-time and did not know whether intends to retire from the labour force
5	Full-time worker who intends to retire from full-time work and work part-time and never intends to retire from the labour force
6	Full-time worker who did not know whether intends to take up part-time work and intends to retire from the labour force
7	Full-time worker who did not know whether intends to take up part-time work and did not know whether intends to retire from the labour force
8	Full-time worker who did not know whether intends to take up part-time work and never intends to retire from the labour force
9	Full-time worker who never intends to retire from full-time work
10	Part-time worker who intends to retire
11	Part-time worker who did not know whether will retire
12	Part-time worker who never intends to retire
13	Not working but not retired and intends to retire from the labour force in the future

14	Not working but not retired and did not know whether intends to retire from the labour force
15	Not working but not retired and never intends to retire from the labour force
99	Not collected

Related Information

Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia: Glossary - Intends to retire from the labour force (cat. no. 6238.0)
Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia: Glossary - Not retired from the labour force (cat. no. 6238.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 22.2 Retirement and Retirement Intentions (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 7. Not in the labour force (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

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Weighting and Benchmarks

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WEIGHTING AND BENCHMARKS

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INTRODUCTION

This section details the weighting and benchmark data items used in the CURF.

Weights are provided per person for each month as a point in time measure that corresponds to the labour force estimates published in that month.

Population benchmarks are provided per benchmarking strata for each month to help customise weights to suit longitudinal analysis.

For more information, refer to Population benchmarks in Survey Methodology and Weighting in File Structure.

This section contains the following subsection :

Weight for the current month [WEIGHT]
Population count [POPCNTC]

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Weight for the current month [WEIGHT]

WEIGHTING AND BENCHMARKS

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WEIGHT FOR THE CURRENT MONTH

This data item provides the weight assigned to each respondent for a given month. This allows estimates to be created relating to the Australian population, rather than the numbers of people in the sample.

These weights are provided as continuous variables with up to 8 decimal places. The average weight is about 350, but it ranges from 15 to 1800.

These are the same weights used to produce the estimates in the main Labour Force, Australia publications (cat. no. 6202.0, 6291.0.55.001 and 6291.0.55.003). They are based on counts of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, as derived from the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) published in Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0). The weights are calibrated based on the following benchmarking strata:

- **Sex** [SEX],
- **Age group** [AGECB],
- **State or territory of usual residence** [STATURCE], and
- Sub-state region of usual residence (Note: sub-state regional data is not provided on this CURF).

These weights have also been calculated using composite estimation across the prior 6 months in order to take advantage of the high correlation between overlapping samples across months in the Labour Force Survey (LFS). For more information on composite estimation, refer to Estimation Method and Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007 (cat. no. 6292.0).

The weights in this data item do not correspond to the weights used to produce estimates in the supplementary surveys - these are calculated using different benchmarks, estimation methods, and population exclusions.. When calculating estimates based on supplementary survey data items using the weights in this CURF, they may not match official estimates produced in the publications corresponding to those supplementary surveys.

For more information, refer to Population benchmarks in Survey Methodology and Weighting in File Structure.

For a respondent who is in the labour force survey for the full 8 months cycle, they will have a corresponding weight for each month. These weights are then useful for calculating cross-sectional estimates, as they correspond to each 'point in time' (see **Survey month ID** [ABSMID]).

For longitudinal analysis, there are a few different ways of calculating estimates based on the weights provided. These include:

- Using a single representative weight for each person from the available weights provided. This could be the weight from the first, last, or middle month of a given span of analysis.
- Using an average of all the monthly weights provided for each person.
- Producing customised weights based on the original population counts provided (see **Population count** [POPCNTC]).

Identifier:		**WEIGHT**
Level:		Person
Source:		LFS
Frequency:		Monthly
Population:		All
Categories:	**XXXX.XXXXXXXX**	Weight

Related Information

Labour Force, Australia: Explanatory Notes - Population Benchmarks and Estimation Method (cat. no. 6202.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 17. Overview of Survey Methods - 17.57, 17.64 to 17.66 (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 18. Methods Used in ABS Household Surveys - 18.42 to 18.43 (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 20. Labour Force Survey - 20.19 Estimation (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Civilian Population (cat. no. 6103.0)
Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007 (cat. no. 6292.0)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

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Population count [POPCNTC]

WEIGHTING AND BENCHMARKS

<< Previous Section: Retirement Next Section: Conditions of Use >>

POPULATION COUNT

This data item provides the population count of the benchmarking group that a person belongs to for the current month. This allows customised weights to be calculated in order to create estimates relating to the Australian population, rather than the numbers of people in the sample.

These population counts are provided as discrete variables (whole numbers, no decimal places). The counts range from 1400 to 40 000, depending on the

group. They are based on counts of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, as derived from the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) published in Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

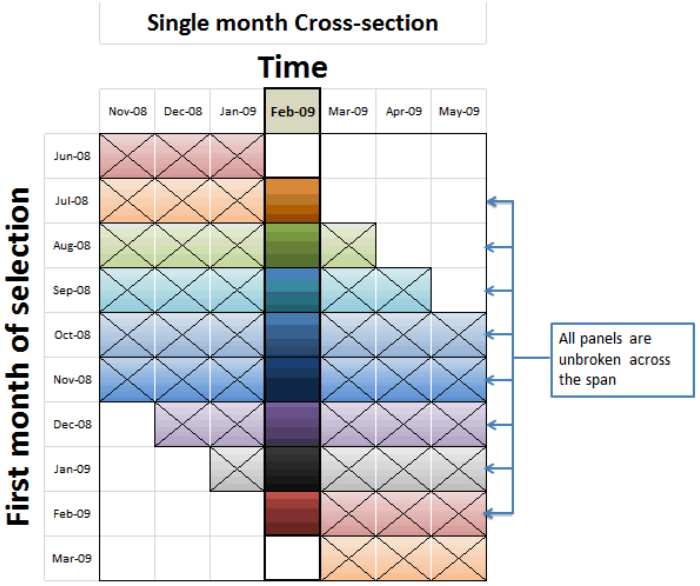
The population counts are broken down into the following benchmarking groups:

- **Sex** [SEX] by
- **Age group** [AGECB] by
- **State or territory of usual residence** [STATURCE]

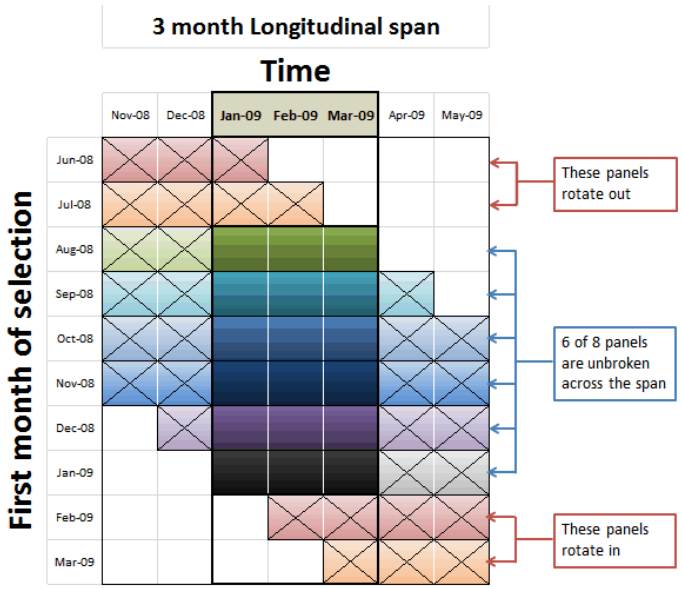
These population counts are the same as those used to produce the estimates in the main Labour Force, Australia publications (cat. no. 6202.0, 6291.0.55.001 and 6291.0.55.003), however, they are not broken down by Sub-state region of usual residence (see **Weight for the current month** [WEIGHT]). Furthermore, the population counts are not related to the benchmarks or estimation processes used in the supplementary surveys - these are based on different population exclusions and estimation methods.

For more information, refer to Population benchmarks and Estimation method in Survey Methodology and Weighting in File Structure.

For a respondent who is in the labour force survey for the full 8 months cycle, they will have a corresponding population count for their group in each month. These can be used to recalculate simplified single month cross-sectional weights that don't involve the sub-state regional benchmarking groups or the composite estimation techniques used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Estimates produced using these population counts will not exactly match official published estimates, but they will be at similar levels.



The population counts are mainly provided to facilitate the re-calculation of customised weights for different longitudinal time spans, ranging from 2 to 8 months. For example, when considering the 3 month span between January 2009 and March 2009, 2 of the 8 panels are rotated out of the sample and replaced with 2 new groups, leaving only 6 of the 8 panels unbroken across the 3 month span. Furthermore, people who move out of dwellings in sample and people responding from special dwellings are also lost from the common sample across the span. If the **Weight** [WEIGHT] is used to produce estimates for this time span, they won't add up to represent the Australian population, as over one quarter of the sample is missing. Refer to Longitudinal structure for more information.



By using the population counts provided, new weights for each of the remaining records in the common sample can be recalculated. Typically, the count for February 2009 (the middle month) would be representative for the time span, although the counts for January or March would also be equally valid, depending on the analysis (an average of the 3 months could also be used, but this is likely to closely match the February counts). The recalculated weights would be larger than the cross-sectional ('point-in-time') weights provided, as they need to be inflated to compensate for the lost sample. Using these new custom weights, estimates that represent the Australian population can be produced.

However, beware of the increased error associated with the reduced sample of a longitudinal span, and, more importantly, the significant bias in this kind of analysis. People who reside in private dwellings and consistently respond to the survey each month are generally more stably employed. People who drop out

of sample, move to new dwellings or respond from special dwellings (particularly prisons, hospitals, nursing homes) are more likely to be NILF or unemployed. When these responses are lost from a longitudinal span and not included in the analysis, there is a significant bias towards employment.

Identifier:		**POPCNTC**
Level:		Person
Source:		LFS
Frequency:		Monthly
Population:		All
Categories:		
	XXXXX	Population count

Related Information

Labour Force, Australia: Explanatory Notes - Population Benchmarks and Estimation Method (cat. no. 6202.0)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 17. Overview of Survey Methods - 17.57, 17.64 to 17.66 (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 18. Methods Used in ABS Household Surveys - 18.42 to 18.43 (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods: 20. Labour Force Survey - 20.8, 20.17, and 20.19 to 20.24 (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide: Civilian Population (cat. no. 6103.0)
Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007 (cat. no. 6292.0)
Labour Force, Australia: Understanding Labour Force (cat. no. 6202)
Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

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Explanatory Notes

Definitions and Quality

DEFINITIONS AND QUALITY

<< Previous Section: Conditions of Use

Next Section: Suggestions and Feedback >>

INTRODUCTION

This section provides an Index of data item definitions, a list of commonly used Abbreviations, and a Quality Declaration.

Index

INDEX

INDEX

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

A

- **Age** [AGECE]
- **Age group** [AGECB]
- **Age intends to retire** [RETAGEC]
- **Age of youngest child** [AGEYNGC]

- ABSENCEC
- ABSFID
- ABSFMTH
- ABSHID
- ABSMID
- ABSNMTH
- ABSPID
- ABSRID
- AGECB
- AGECE
- AGEYNGC

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B

C

- **Country of birth (SACC 2011)** [COBCE]
- **Current weekly gross personal income from all sources** [WINCALCE]

- COBCE

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D

- **Duration of unemployment (since any previous full-time work - basic)** [DURUNFCB]
- **Duration of unemployment (since any previous full-time work - expanded)** [DURUNFCE]
- **Duration of unemployment (since any previous work - basic)** [DURUNCB]
- **Duration of unemployment (since any previous work - expanded)** [DURUNCE]

- DURUNCB
- DURUNCE
- DURUNFCB
- DURUNFCE

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E

- **Educational attendance (full-time)** [EDUSTATC]
- **Educational enrolment** [EDUENROC]
- **Employment type** [EMPTYPCE]

- EDINSTCE
- EDUENROC
- EDUSTATC
- EMPTYPCE

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F

- **Family composition** [FAMCOMCE]
- **Family composition of household** [FAMCHHCE]
- **Family ID** [ABSFID]
- **First month of selection in survey** [ABSFMTH]
- **Full-time or part-time status of employment** [FTPTEMPC]
- **Full-time or part-time status of unemployment** [FTPTUNC]

- FAMCHHCE
- FAMCOMCE
- FAMNDEPC
- FAMNDPSC
- FAMNINFC
- FAMNKIDC
- FAMNNDPC
- FAMNUMC
- FTJSTATC
- FTPTEMPC
- FTPTUNC

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G

H

- **Highest year of school completed (ASCED 2001)** [HYRSCHCE]
- **Hours usually worked in all jobs** [HRUWAJC]
- **Hours worked last week in all jobs** [HRSWRKCE]
- **Hours worked last week in main job** [HRAWMJCE]
- **Household ID** [ABSHID]

- HHNUMURC
- HHNUMWVC
- HRAWMJCE
- HRSWRKCE
- HRUWAJC
- HYRSCHCE

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I

- **Industry of main/last job (ANZSIC 2006 Division)** [IND_06CB]
- **Industry of main/last job (ANZSIC 2006 Expanded)** [IND_06CE]
- **Intentions to retire from the labour force** [RETPLANC]

- IND_06CB
- IND_06CE
- INDCONTC

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J

- JOBCASUC

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K

L

- **Labour force status** [LFSTATCE]
- **Level of highest non-school qualification (ASCED 2001)** [LVHNSQCE]

- LAMHFUTC
- LFSTATCE
- LVHNSQCE

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M

- **Main activity when not in the labour force** [NLFMNACC]
- **Main field of highest non-school qualification (ASCED 2001)** [MFHNSQCE]
- **Main source of income** [PRNINCCE]

- MFHNSQCE
- MULTJOBC

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N

- **Number of children aged 0 to 4 years** [FAMNINFC]
- **Number of children aged 0 to 14 years** [FAMNKIDC]
- **Number of dependants aged 0 to 24 years** [FAMNDEPC]
- **Number of dependent students aged 15 to 24 years** [FAMNDPSC]
- **Number of family members in family** [FAMNUMC]
- **Number of months captured in survey** [ABSNMTH]
- **Number of non-dependent children aged 15 years and over** [FAMNNDPC]
- **Number of people in household (including visitors)** [HHNUMWVC]
- **Number of usual residents in household (excludes visitors)** [HHNUMURC]

- NLFMGATC
- NLFMNACC
- NLFSTATC
- NLFWWRKC

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O

- **Occupation of main/last job (ANZSCO 2006 Major group)** [OCC_06CB]
- **Occupation of main/last job (ANZSCO 2006 Sub-major group)** [OCC_06CE]

- OCC_06CB
- OCC_06CE
- ONGOINGC

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P

- **Person ID** [ABSPID]
- **Population count** [POPCNTC]

- POPCNTC
- PRNINCCE

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Q

R

- **Reason for ceasing last job** [REASNLFC]
- **Reason for not in the labour force** [NLFSTATC]
- **Reason for unemployment (basic)** [REASUNCB]
- **Reason for unemployment (expanded)** [REASUNCE]
- **Reason worked less than 35 hours** [ABSENCEC]
- **Record ID** [ABSRID]
- **Relationship in household** [RELHHCE]
- **Residence status** [URSTATC]
- **Respondent detail** [RESPTYPC]
- **Retirement status** [RETSTATC]

- REASNLFC
- REASUNCB
- REASUNCE
- RELHHCE
- RESPTYPC
- RETAGEC
- RETPLANC
- RETSTATC

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S

- **Sector of main job** [SECTRMJC]
- **Sex** [SEX]
- **Social marital status** [SOCMARCE]
- **State or territory of selection and interview** [STATSLCE]

- SECTRMJC
- SEX
- SOCMARCE
- STATEMCE

- **State or territory of usual residence** [STATURCE]
  - STATSLCE
  - STATURCE
- **Status in employment** [STATEMCE]
- **Survey month ID** [ABSMID]

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T

- **Tenure of employment** [TENUREC]
  - TENUREC
- **Trade union membership** [TUMMJC]
  - TUMMJC
- **Type of educational institution** [EDINSTCE]

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U

- **Underemployment status** [UNDREMPC]
  - UNDREMPC
  - URSTATC

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V

W

- **Weekly earnings in main job** [WINCMJCE]
  - WEIGHT
- **Weight for the current month** [WEIGHT]
  - WINCALCE
- **Whether an independent contractor** [INDCONTC]
  - WINCMJCE
- **Whether available to start work and with marginal attachment** [NLFMGATC]
- **Whether considered job to be casual** [JOBCASUC]
- **Whether employment is ongoing** [ONGOINGC]
- **Whether held more than one job** [MULTJOBC]
- **Whether part-time and looking for and available to work more hours** [LAMHFUTC]
- **Whether wanted to work** [NLFWWRKC]
- **Whether worked full-time for 2 weeks or more** [FTJSTATC]

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X

Y

- **Year of arrival** [YOACE]
  - YOACE

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Z

Abbreviations

DEFINITIONS AND QUALITY

<< Previous Section: Conditions of Use

Next Section: Suggestions and Feedback >>

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ABSDL	ABS Data Laboratory
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification
ASCED	Australian Standard Classification of Education
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
CURF	Confidentialised Unit Record File
EEBTUM	Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership
ERP	estimated resident population
FOES	Forms of Employment Survey
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LLFS	Longitudinal Labour Force Survey
LMS	Labour Mobility Survey
MPHS	Multipurpose Household Survey
MPS	Monthly Population Survey
nfd	not further defined
NILF	Not in the Labour Force
PNILF	Persons Not in the Labour Force (Survey)
RADL	Remote Access Data Laboratory
RRI	Retirement and Retirement Intentions (Survey)
SEW	Survey of Education and Work
UEW	Underemployed Workers (Survey)

Quality Declaration

DEFINITIONS AND QUALITY

<< Previous Section: Conditions of Use

Next Section: Suggestions and Feedback >>

QUALITY DECLARATION

Institutional Environment

Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs) are released in accordance with the conditions specified in the Statistics Determination section of the **Census and Statistics Act 1905 (CSA)**. This ensures that confidentiality is maintained whilst enabling micro level data to be released. More information on the confidentiality practices associated with CURFs can be found on the About CURF Microdata page.

For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and

governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.

Relevance

Longitudinal microdata from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) are available as a Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF) via the Remote Access Data Laboratory (RADL) and ABS Data Laboratory (ABSDL). The microdata contains information on labour force status, employment status, hours worked, underemployment status, industry and occupation of main/last job, income and earnings, unemployment status, duration of unemployment, not in the labour force (NILF) status, retirement status, as well as relevant standard demographic, family, educational, and other details and characteristics.

The level of detail provided for data items are available within the Data Item List. An Excel spreadsheet and a plain text file of the data item list is available in Downloads.

Timeliness

The Labour Force Survey has been conducted every month throughout Australia since February 1978.

For this first release, the 2008-10 Longitudinal LFS microdata has been released in December 2012, two years after the last period of enumeration. It is expected that future releases of the LLFS CURF will have similar lag times between enumeration and release, as sufficient time is required to collect and analyse all of the longitudinal panels, including the ones that commence in the last period of enumeration. For example, before the next release of 2011 LLFS microdata, the panel that spans December 2011 to July 2012 must first be collected and analysed, which results in at least an 8 month delay.

Furthermore, time is also required to establish stable estimates of population benchmarks before release. This is to ensure that estimates from the LLFS CURF remain coherent with the main Labour Force, Australia publications (cat. no. 6202.0, 6291.0.55.001 and 6291.0.55.003) and the final revised estimates of Estimated Resident Population (ERP) published in Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Accuracy

The Labour Force Survey is based on a sample of private dwellings (approximately 29,000 houses, flats etc) and non-private dwellings, such as hotels and motels. The sample covers about 0.33% of the Australian civilian population aged 15 years or over. The Labour Force Survey is designed primarily to provide estimates of key labour force statistics for the whole of Australia and, secondarily, for each state and territory.

The longitudinal microdata generally contains finer levels of detail of data items than what is published in the main Labour Force, Australia publications (cat. no. 6202.0, 6291.0.55.001 and 6291.0.55.003). For more information on the level of detail provided, refer to the Data Item List.

Steps to confidentialise the data made available on the LLFS CURF are taken in such a way as to maximise the usefulness of the content while maintaining the confidentiality of respondents selected in the survey. As a result, it may not be possible to exactly reconcile all the statistics produced from the microdata with other published statistics. Further information about the steps taken to confidentialise the microdata is available in the User Manual: Responsible Use of ABS CURFs (cat. no. 1406.0.55.003)

Coherence

The ABS has been conducting the LFS each month since February 1978. While seeking to provide a high degree of consistency and comparability over time by minimising changes to the survey, sound survey practice requires careful and continuing maintenance and development to maintain the integrity of the data and the efficiency of the collection.

The changes which have been made to the LFS have included changes in sampling methods, estimation methods, concepts, data item definitions, classifications, and time series analysis techniques. In introducing these changes the ABS has generally revised previous estimates to ensure consistency and coherence with current estimates. For a full list of changes made to the LFS, see Chapter 20 - Labour Force Survey in Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

The only significant change to the LFS during 2008 to 2010 was the 24% reduction in the LFS sample size for the period July 2008 to August 2009, relative to the June 2008 sample size. The sample reduction was reversed from September 2009 to December 2009, with December 2009 estimates being the first produced under the fully reinstated sample. As a result, their is a reduced number of records and longitudinal panels in the LLFS CURF across this time period.

Interpretability

The information within this product should be referred to when using the microdata. It contains information including Survey Methodology, File Structure, Using the CURF, Conditions of Use and the Data Item List.

Further information can also be found in the Understanding Labour Force article and the Explanatory Notes section of Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0), as well as the publication Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

Accessibility

Microdata products are available to approved users. Users wishing to access the microdata should read the How to Apply for Microdata web page, before applying for access through MiCRO. Users should also familiarise themselves with information available via the Microdata web pages.

A full list of available microdata can be viewed via the List of expected and available Microdata. More detail regarding types and modes of access to CURFs can be found on the CURF Access Modes and Levels of Detail web page.

The LLFS CURF can be accessed through the Remote Access Data Laboratory (RADL) and the ABS Data Laboratory (ABSDL).

Any questions regarding access to microdata can be forwarded to microdata.access@abs.gov.au or phone (02) 6252 7714.

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